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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1874. NUMBER 25.

The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

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Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

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The North Carolinian

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.

Treasurer—Hugh Cale.

Attorney—Walter F. Pool.

Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.

Constable—J. H. Miskill.

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LODGES.

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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.

Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.

Treasurer—Thomas Meades.

Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.

Surveyor—Kader Perry.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

Attorney—W. F. Pool.

Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. M. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

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AND

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Terms—$2.00 a Day.

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AND

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The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

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All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

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AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

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A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

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TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

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And also a fine selection of

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He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

At the Old Gate.

And so we have met here again, love;
Here is my hand once more;
And with it the heart, now stricken—
So prond in the days of yore.
I knew not how much that I loved you,
When that word was spoken by me
That sundered our lives that night, dear,
And sent you over the sea.

Here I have sat all alone, love,
In the first fresh hours of spring,
When the blackbird filled the twilight
With the songs that it used to sing
In the golden fall of that autumn
That buried my heart's delight;
But never a song could I sing, love,
In the calm of the falling night.

I have waited long by this gate, love,
For a gleam of the days of old,
When the sunsets of summer came down, love,
On their wings of amber and gold,
And lingered amongst the tassels
Of that bright laburnum tree:
There was glory above, 'mid the branches,
But never a gleam for me.

You thought that my heart was cold, love—
I knew that it seemed so, then:
But maidens of seventeen years, dear,
Are not to be judged with men.
There's a beauty of trust we must soar to;
There's a love to which we must grow;
And these years have unsaid that word, dear,
That I spoke to you long ago.

There's a lingering kiss on my lips, love—
It has lain since yours touched mine;
There's a love in my life that is yearning
To cling to your heart as its shrine;
Ah! now you have taken that kiss, love,
And with it crushed out the past;
I have waited long, long at the old gate—
I have waited, but found you at last!

A DOWER OF ROSES.

It was all she had when she came to me—a bunch of June roses. Their sweet scent now carries me back to the time—the warm, sunny, summer morning—when she stood at my door in her little cotton gown, the roses trembling in her timid grasp, and her great brown eyes wet with tears, looking up, piteously, into mine. Ten—twenty—*how* many years ago is it? Ah me!—and I still live! I was a younger woman then. My life was one long day of pleasure. My husband loved me—I worshiped him; but yet—I was not happy. Like Rachel, I mourned and wept, and would not be comforted. "Give me children, or I die," was the bitter cry I moaned incessantly. Then there came to me one day, in answer to my rebellious, wicked thought, a great sorrow. Death instead of life lay on my bosom, and I found myself, while still a young woman, widowed as well as childless!

When I awoke from the terrible apathy of grief, which held me for a time in its pitiless embrace, I looked around me, and thought, "There is surely something for me to *do* in this great world. I will make reparation for my sin. May there not be in this wide world some little child as lone as I?—some motherless one, who shall be waiting for—the childless?" Then I determined to search for such a one, and I made the tour, religiously, of all the charitable institutions, far and near. It was to me a religion, for I went with an earnest, penitent heart. "I shall know her, when I see her," I would answer the many friends who all thought they knew the child I wanted, and still I went on searching through city and town. I found many little ones who needed all the help that I freely offered, but none that I felt in my heart was the little child for whom I longed—who should be waiting for me!

A year passed thus, and by the grave faces and half-heard whispers of my friends, I saw they thought my grief had turned my brain, and that I sought but a phantom of my imagination. The time came, however, when I found my child! They were going through the sick-ward of a "Home for Friendless Little Ones" in an Eastern city, one day in June, when, from a little cot in the extreme corner of the room, I saw two great brown eyes looking up at me piteously. I left my companions hurriedly to run toward the bedside, and stooping down I passionately kissed the beautiful face.

"Are you my mamma?" the soft voice asked, tremulously, the little face flushing with pleasure beneath my warm caresses.

"Yes, my darling," I whispered back, "I am your mamma," and she clasped her arms round my neck in a close embrace, that knit my heart to hers forever after!

Ah, I knew then that my husband in heaven had sent me to this little one; for I saw him looking through her eyes straight into mine! I asked few questions concerning her, and they told me little; knowing nothing more than that she was a waif rescued from the tempest of the wicked, ontside world; but this much I gladly learned—she should be mine! I wanted her at once—to take her with me in my carriage at the door—but it was necessary, they told me, in order that she might be legally mine, that a form should be preliminarily gone through with, before I could take her from "The Home;" and so I was obliged to wait another day for my child! I dreamed of her all night, and my husband came to me, saying, "You hav done well!"

With the dawn of day I was awake. My prayers rose high with the rising of the sun, and I began to feel a blessed peace. I awaited impatiently the hour when I should have my darling. At last a timid knock at the door made my heart leap for joy, and opening, there she stood—a little child with a bunch of roses! They were her dower from the only home she knew—a home of charity—and yet the tears still trembled in her eyes, and the sobs were torn from her baby-breast at leaving it! I folded her close to my bosom, and told her she was my own little daughter now—that God had sent me to be her mamma—and she laughed up at me through her tears, and put the roses in my hand, saying:

"I bring them to you."

"I called her Rosemarie, for she was my rose, and I dated all her birthdays from that sunny day in June when she had come to me with them. I grew to love as no mother ever loved a child. She was to me my all—my husband—my child—my religion. But for her I should some day, perhaps, have become a cold, heartless woman of the world. She saved me—from myself! And she was so lovely! There was no fault that I could see in her. Could a mother say more!

She had been mine five happy, happy years, and had grown to be a beautiful child of eight—so beautiful that the people on the street turned to look at her, and called her "white-rose," and "red-rose," and "wild-rose," when they learned her fanciful name. I had utterly forgotten there had ever been a time when I did not own her, when, at last, there came a terrible shock to my remembrance! It was in the early fall, and bitter cold. I had fires burning in sitting-room and library for several days; and at night I ordered that the windows should not be closed up early, as I had a fancy that cheerful home-lights shining out on weary wayfarers might brighten their paths and thoughts; and my home being just on the outskirts of the town, it was no uncommon thing for passers-by, at nightfall, to stop sometimes and look in.

We were sitting together in the library—my darling and I. She cuddled up beside me, looking over some pictures of buds and flowers, when I heard a footstep on the gravel-walk beside the window; turning, I saw a woman's face. I walked over toward it, and it vanished in the darkness. "Ah! some poor traveler, perchance," I thought, "who has dared to steal a look in on my home-happiness. I hope *she* has a little one waiting for her somewhere!" and I kissed my Rosemarie in the fullness of my happy heart. The following morning, very early, I was told a strange lady wished to speak with me.

"She would not give any name, and had no card," the servant said.

I went down immediately, expecting, as usual, in those cases, a solicitation for alms—for alms, I said! As I entered the parlor, a woman, very beautiful, young, and elegantly attired, rose to meet me. Her manner was graceful and impressive, and yet I saw directly she was not a lady—nay, even past my claiming her as a pure woman and sister!

"You have a child?" she began, interrogatively.

"I have," I answered, a little surprised at her strange, abrupt manner.

Walking over to where I still stood, she glanced at me with wild eyes, crying:

"You lie! She is my child, and I have come for her!"

I stepped backward, and should have fallen possibly, but my quick ear caught the patter of my darling's little feet upon the stairs, and as she came tripping into the room—oh! so pure, and sweet, and lovely!—I summoned all the strength and courage at my command, and said, in a low, firm tone to the woman, who still glared at me:

"Hush!—not a word before her!"

She looked down at the child, and up at me, and then—oh! then, I saw my darling's face in hers! But with such hideous lines of passion—such frightful marks of dissipation—over all its beauty and purity!

"What is your name?" she asked the child, and her voice lost its harsh sound and grew full and low as she spoke.

Coming to my side and putting her little hand in mine, as though she felt some hidden danger, my darling answered:

"I am mamma's Rosemarie."

The woman made a step toward her; then I clasped her closer in my arms, and whispered, quickly:

"Go to your room, lock the door, and open to none but me," and I kissed her, and she ran away."

"Now," said I, closing the door and seating myself beside it, "now I will hear all you have to say to me."

The woman looked down at me—looked all over the room and back to me again—then, seeing something in my face, she seemed to lose her bravado, and began in a husky voice, which grew shrill and sharp as she went on:

"Who are you, that calls my child yours? What right have you to her? You stole her; I never gave her up. I have searched for her for years. I have found her at last. She is mine, and I'll have her!"

I shuddered at her words, but answered calmly, and my heart seemed to have grown still, so faint it throbbed and beat:

"You ask what right have I to the child? What right have you to the little one you left to the mercies of a cold, wide world? You threw her away—I saved her! She may be born of your body, but her soul is mine!"

She paced the room now, up and down like some caged thing, then, speaking with vehemence, she cried, passionately.

"I swear I'll have my child! and I'll break every door and window in your fine house to get her," and she struck the door with her clenched hand as she spoke.

"Silence!" I commanded, looking into her angry eyes with mine. "Listen to me, and if when I have finished what I have to say you can still take her from me, I will yield her without a word. Yes, I continued, as she looked up from the fringes of the shawl she was tearing, and seemed surprised, "yes, I will give her up to you, though it will break my heart!" and I felt I looked the words I uttered.

She grew calmer, and I went on earnestly: "For five happy years I have been a mother to your little one. I took her, poor and friendless and sick, from a home of charity. She had been rescued, they told me, from the arms of a drunken, depraved mother, who threatened to kill the child if left to her mercy. I have ministered to her comfort and welfare, physically and mentally, all these years. She bears my name, and as she grows to womanhood, will be socially respected as my daughter. At my death, all I possess becomes hers; and I love her. You—you are her mother! Do you ask me to give her back to you?"

She did not speak, but kept on tearing off the fringes of her shawl; then, at last, with a bitter, hard laugh, she said, in a sneering tone: "It is plain to be seen you never had a child! To ask a mother such a question!"

I felt the sting she meant I should, but I answered her again: "True, I have never had a child. I have never been a mother—but"—and I looked her in the eyes as I spoke, as woman to woman—"can you ask me for the child again? Where will you take her? What will you make of her? And I utterly gave way, weeping as I never wept before. She rose from her seat now, looked at me intently, for some minutes, then coming close to where I sat, still weeping, she silently took my hand in both hers, and kneeling, kissed it, saying, in a low, half-smothered voice: "I wish I had known you years ago. Keep her. I give you my little daughter, and I will never trouble you nor her again. So help me God!"

With these words, she went out of my house, and out of town, and I never saw nor heard of her again.

When my darling was sixteen years old, I told her the story of her mother and her life as far as I knew, and I showed her the dower of roses with which she had come to me; and I have them still, all pressed and withered, and fragrant and sweet. Oh, that I lay dead with them! She listened all through my tale without a word, and when I had finished, she threw her arms around my neck, and sobbed and kissed me, but she never asked a single question, or spake of her early life again to me. I fancied, though, that ever after she seemed to love roses, for she wore them continually in her hair, at her throat, and in her belt. Ah, those days! Why could not life have gone on forever in that sweet companionship?

There came a change. It was in the year of the great religious revival. A strange, new minister then came to our town, and with his eloquent preaching, wakened in the hearts of the people far and near a sense of their sin and unworthiness. He was a man of rare ability, as well as of rare attractions. Under his influence many of our people gathered into the church. Among the number was my darling. She had ever been of a serious turn of mind, and now, with this zealous, ardent young shepherd to lead her, she became at last one of the best beloved lambs of his flock. Ah, yes! "love took up the glass of time and turned it in his glowing hands," and I came in time to discover that, dearly as she loved me, there was a "nearer and dearer one still."

I answered "yes," when at last he came to ask me for the hand of her whose heart he held, but I told him first her story, which he said he knew, and "loved her all the more for." Oh, the world looked so bright to me then! My darling was to marry at once, and live with me just the same, and I was singing a song of thanksgiving down in my heart day and night.

As the time drew near for the marriage, the minister came to me one day and said it had been the desire of his life to go abroad, and now, with the kind permission and assistance of his congregation, he had decided to do so with his bride. It startled me to think I must part with my darling after all, and I said I would go too; but I fancied he looked displeased, and thinking he would doubtless prefer his rose without a thorn, I gave up my objections. It was hard. She had been mine—mine so long—and I must yield her now! They would return in the fall, he said, and so I could count the days she would be away from me.

When her *trousseau* was being made she would have nothing but of the very plainest, the most necessary, and would accept no "portion" from me as a wedding gift.

"I shall take him my 'dower of roses,'" she would answer my remonstrances at her persistent refusal. "*You* found it enough! Will not he?"

When she stood in her bridal robes ready for the church, and he came for her that beautiful June morning, she put in his hand her great bunch of white roses, saying (as she said to me that morning long ago), "I bring them to you. They are my dower;" and he bent down and kissed her. Oh, that he had fallen dead at her feet!

They went abroad. Letters came at first frequent and gay with little stories of travel and snatches of happiness running through them; then they came quieter in tone—a little sad, I fancied—"homesick for me," my glad heart throbbed—and then they ceased to come at all: and the fall came, and winter, and still my darling did not come. I did not hear. I wrote and wrote; the people shook their heads and talked, and finally I fell ill. Close into "the valley of the shadow of death" I passed, and when I wandered back into the green pastures again, there was a sad, gray-haired old woman looking out at me from the glass.

It was Christmas eve. I sat over the fire, dozing and dreaming always of my darling. I saw her, as I had seen her last, so bright and beautiful in her bridal robes, and then I seemed to see her as she came to me that sweet June morning long ago, in her little cotton gown, and with the bunch of roses trembling in her timid grasp. Then she changed again, and lay there at my feet a woman, wan and pale. I put out both my hands, and she did not go. I whispered, "Is it you, my darling?" and the phantom whispered back, oh! so sadly: "Yes, it is. I come to you once again, but I have not even a rose to bring this time; my roses are all dead!"

I rubbed my eyes, and still it did not vanish. And it was she!—my own—my darling—my Rosemarie—a faded rose, alas! all pale and drooping.

Oh! the wicked, cruel story I learned, little by little. How the "dower of roses" had not been the fortune which her husband had coveted and hoped to win through me! How her persistent refusals to receive a marriage portion had been met with sneers and upbraidings from him, and finally, when the lamb's mantle had fallen from his nature, revealing the wolf, how, neglected, sick, and uncared for, in a strange land, she had summoned strength and courage at the last to leave her husband and come home alone, over the sea, to my arms to die—aye, to die! For, when the roses bloomed again, they decked hers and her babe's death robes. And when they come again, oh, may they blossom on my grave!

The Vote of the United States.

In view of the fact that the next United States Congress will make an effort to abolish what is now known as the electoral college, and so change the Constitution that the people will vote directly for President and Vice-President, we give the votes cast at elections since 1852, with the majorities the candidates received. The table is an interesting one, and should be kept for reference:

1852.

Pierce, Democrat	1,601,474
Scott, Whig	1,386,578
Hale, Free Soil	155,825
Total vote	3,143,877
Pierce's majority, 214,896	

1856.

Buchanan, Democrat	1,838,169
Fremont, Republican	1,341,264
Fillmore, American	874,434
Total vote	3,053,867
Buchanan's majority over Fremont, 496,905.	

1860.

Lincoln, Republican	1,866,352
Douglas, Democrat	1,375,157
Breckenridge, Democrat	845,763
Bell, American	589,581
Total vote	4,676,803
Lincoln's majority over Douglas, 491,195.	

1864.

Lincoln, Republican	2,216,607
McClellan, Democrat	1,808,725
Total vote	4,025,332
Lincoln's majority over McClellan, 407,342.	

1868.

Grant, Republican	3,015,071
Seymour, Democrat	2,709,613
Total vote	5,724,684
Grant's majority over Seymour, 305,453.	

1872.

Grant, Republican	3,597,132
Greeley, Democrat and Liberal	2,834,125
Total vote	6,431,257
Grant's majority over Greeley, 763,003.	

A Good Story.

Edmund Yates tells us of a good story going about in London, which may be interesting to purists of pronunciation:

"How do you do, Mr. Gilbert?" said Mr. X—— to one who is very particular as to the breathings of his name.

"Pardon me," replied Mr. Gilbert, "not Gilbert, but Jilbert; soft, like the 'g' in 'gentleman.'"

"Dear me," replied X——, "I thought you pronounced it hard, like the 'g' in 'blackguard!'"

Mr. Gilbert collapsed, and left, for he elt that he had been hardly used.

WHAT HE WON'T DO.—As I told you before, said Gen. B. F. Butler to an interviewer, I shall have something to say on home political matters, but I shall not be heard from except from my seat in the halls of Congress. I shall write no letter and will not be interviewed on the subject. As I have already intimated, and you can publish it, I shall not write any letter, neither shall I be a candidate for Congress or for Governor of Massachusetts. Neither am I going to Europe or to Russia, and neither am I going to have anything to do with the starting of a new party.

What to do for the Poor.

Rev. John Hall, of New York, in his suggestions on the poor and what to do for them this winter, says: Two things have to be thought of—the prevention of want and the supply of it when it is inevitable. Of these two the former receives least attention, and ought now to be looked at. It is true that less employment will be given in the city this winter, in all probability, than in prosperous years. But happily there is little or no special pressure in the country districts. Take for example, Western New York. It would be a great surprise to me to find any inability among the well-to-do farmers of that rich and rising region to employ labor if it could be had on reasonable terms. The same remark applies to much of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. But we had ample evidence last winter that "hands" were scarce in the farming counties of this State; not that they could not be sometimes obtained, but that they would not accept work at the prices farmers can afford to pay.

Anything, therefore, is a benefit that brings together the unemployed and the farmers who require hands for jobs and such work as arises during the winter, and who, if they do not give large money wages, give homes and maintenance, and usually value obliging and sensible men who will make themselves useful, take no airs upon them, and "have no nonsense." A good man, out of employment in his regular business, would surely be better in health, comfort, and self-respect, in such a situation than in seeking a precarious living from charity in a city. Good sense and good temper will enable almost any man to be useful on a farm, and it is an open question how far "the republic" is bound to provide for those who have such openings and will not enter them. On the other hand, the majority of the farmers of this country, it appears to me, have more land than they have hands to work, and would often draw a larger return from ten acres adequately worked than at the present rate from fifteen. In fact there are large sections of the country where farming is going out, or going out of American hands, mainly because the occupants will not work themselves, and cannot get others to do it. They rush to overcrowded cities, intend to "live by their brains," and desert one of the safest and surest forms of industry in the country.

This, however, is by the way. Another gain would be made if the working men could be persuaded to accept the situation, take their share of the burdens of the community in a manly way, and, if they cannot have $4 a day, work for $3 or $2 rather than go into dependence on the commonwealth. Here and there may be found cases of selfishness; but as a general thing American employers are fair-minded and anxious to do their utmost for the employed.

Sowing Wild Rice.

In Minnesota the wild rice thrives best in lakes where the water is from two to three feet deep, and grows to an average height of four or four and a half feet, ripening towards the middle of September. It is gathered by bending the ears over the side of the canoe and wiping off the grain with sticks. Then the grain, still in the hull, is placed in kettles over a brisk fire for fifteen minutes and stirred rapidly to prevent burning. When parched it is thrown into blanket-lined holes and trodden out by foot, then winnowed. (The same process, practically, is followed on the rice-lakes in Canada, back of Lake Ontario.)

The Indians esteem it highly as food, considering a bushel of it equal for nutritive purposes to five or six bushels of wheat. They use it to thicken broth, boil it with pork like hominy, make mush of it, and bake it. During the summer Mr. Collips has used it as a regular article of diet, and esteems it highly. Experiments made here with the prepared meal showed that the bread or pudding was much darker in color than that made from ordinary rice, resembling that made from rye. It had a peculiar but pleasant flavor, and was abundant in gluten.

There have been made attempts to seed down to wild rice lakes where it had not grown. These succeeded best when fall sowing was resorted to. A notable difficulty here was found in the fact that in these lakes frequently was found at bottom a large amount of unrotted vegetation, which prevented the seed from germinating and taking root.

Wild rice does not ripen equally, and the heaps are very loose. Mr. Collins, who has interested himself in the matter, believes that by scientific and intelligent culture the heads will become compact, and all the grain will ripen at the same time. He also believes that by selecting the grains from the lower part of the heads, where they are the largest and best matured, a much more productive grain may be produced. Wild rice only averages ten or twelve bushels to the acre, while Southern rice produces fifty bushels.

The enthusiastic experimentalist has secured fifty bushels of wild rice, which he intends to sow in New York State. He proposes preparing a large field according to the Southern plan, sowing the seed on dry ground, and flooding it as occasion demands.

The Indian Territory.

Lawlessness and violence still continue in the Indian Territory, says the Indian Commissioner of the United States in his official report. The two or three United States Marshals sent to enforce the intercourse laws by protecting the Indians from white thieves and buffalo-hunters have been entirely inadequate to cover a country of 30,000 square miles, and out of this inadequate administration of law have come the irritation and retaliation which have led to the present hostilities.

The constitution adopted by the Ocmulgee Council in 1870 has not been ratified by the legislatures in the different civilized tribes of the Territory, and all efforts on the part of the Indians to establish a government have failed. Such administration of the law in this country as is possible through the United States district courts of Arkansas scarcely deserves the name. Practically, therefore, we have an Indian country embracing 62,253 square miles, inhabited by 75,000 souls, including 50,000 civilized Indians, without the protection of law, and not unfrequently the scene of violence and wrong.

The necessity of establishing a government in some form, or at least a United States Court, for these people is manifest, and I respectfully recommend that this necessity be again clearly laid before Congress.

Fall Sickness.

In a lengthy article on the above subject, Dr. Hall concludes that if persons in the country where intermittent fevers prevail would adopt the precaution, in early fall, to take their breakfast before going out of doors, and keep a blazing fire upon the hearth in the living room during the morning and evening, fevers and chills would almost entirely disappear as a prevailing disease.

The importance of ridding apartments of the dampness and sharpness of the morning and evening air, and the expulsion of all miasmatic particles, cannot be over estimated by those who would have good health.

Newspaper Postage.

The following in relation to newspaper postage is of general interest. It is from the report of the third Assistant Postmaster-General:

At the last session of Congress the subject of postage on newspapers and periodicals was taken into consideration by that body, resulting in the passage of a bill compelling prepayment of postage, and fixing the rate at 2 cents per pound on all of that class of matter published once a week, or more frequently, and transmitted to regular subscribers through the mails, and 3 cents per pound on such matter issued less frequently than once a week. The provisions of this law are to go into effect January 1, 1875. The Postmaster-General being by the law confined to a choice of one of three modes of collecting that postage by means of stamps, considerable attention has been given to the matter by the office. After a careful review of the plans proposed, it was deemed best to recommend the adoption of the system of prepayment by postage stamps affixed to a memorandum of mailing, or, in other words, to a stub in a book retained by the postmaster at the mailing office, a receipt showing the weight of matter, and the amount paid being given by the postmaster to the person mailing the same, the stamps affixed to the stub to be canceled by a cutting punch, thus preventing their reissue. This plan, it is believed, is more practicable and less expensive in its operations than either of the others, while at the same time it will be quite as effectual in collecting the postage. A series of stamps has been devised of twenty-four denominations, by means of which any sum which is a multiple of either the 2 or 3 cent rate, from 2 cents to $72, can be made by the use of not more than four stamps. It is expected that notwithstanding the reduction of rates by the law the system of compulsory prepayment of newspaper postage will yield a larger revenue to the department than has ever been collected. In the city of New York alone a comprehensive inquiry seems to warrant the belief that no less than $600,000 per annum will be saved—a sum which is little less than one-half of the entire revenue from newspaper postage throughout the United States during the fiscal year just closed. It is, however, impossible to estimate the actual increase for the whole country, owing to that provision of the law which allows the free mail circulation of newspapers in the counties in which they are printed.

Winter Bonnets.

A bonnet to match the dress, says a fashion journal, is so universal that a costume seems incomplete and ineffective without it. Seal brown and invisible green are the colors milliners have most call for; there are also stone grays, plum-color, grayish-blue, and pure dark blue without any purple in it. Almost all bonnets have a roll or twist of velvet and silk under the brim, thus making it look very high. Contrasts of color are the exception this season, though peach-blossom with brown, and lemon-color with myrtle green, are used with good effect. Very little lace is seen in winter bonnets, and jet has become so common that milliners use it very carefully. Ostrich feathers, either mere tips, demi-long, or the single long Mercutio plume, are found in all handsome bonnets. Ladies are advised that the single-quill feathers are the most economical purchase, though more expensive and thinner-looking than "made feathers;" the natural feather costs from $10 to $14 in its best qualities, but may be curled over and worn many seasons. The choice flowers are soft loose-petaled roses that look though they could be blown apart. Two shades of red in flowers, or else in flowers and gros grain, are seen on many black velvet bonnets. A black velvet bonnet without crown trimming, but merely a Mercntio plume and loops, has two reds in front, consisting of six gros grain loops of cardinal color, on which rests a large dark brownish-red rose with embrowned leaves. Clusters of unblown rose-buds, showing some red just bursting through their green calyxes, are tied together so that their flexible stems show, and used for back trimmings; indeed, any loose-cut flower, such as a single rose or lily bud, with its long stem, is pendent low on the left side of the bonnet.

How Eels Live.

The eel season is now at hand; the recent rains having started them in the Susquehanna and all the creeks and streams on their fall journey back to tide-water, and the consequence is that large numbers have been caught in different parts of the country within the past few days. The eel travels up stream in the spring, and returns down to the salt waters in the fall, always going in large schools. There are a great many peculiarities connected with the eel that but few people know of. For instance, there are some eight or ten kinds of them, of which several never enter into fresh water. Some of the varieties are, when full grown, ten or twelve feet in length, weighing one hundred pounds. The kind here, the common fresh and salt water eel, is usually from twelve to twenty-four inches in length. Eels, it has been proven, have both sexes in one, and spawn somewhat after the manner of other fish. Like the turtle, they can travel out of the water for some distance, from stream to stream, so that in almost every rivulet, however small, they can be found. The gills, or breathing organs, are covered up by a most delicate curtain, which acts like a valve and a reservoir for water, so to speak, to keep its gills moist during the time it is out of the stream. It has a heart in its tail, the same as is known to exist in the salmon, with pulsations at about ninety-four to the minute.—*New York Paper.*

The Lockjaw.

A young man named Samuel Eicholtz died at his lodgings in Washington from lockjaw. A short time ago he ran a rusty nail into one of his feet, the wound giving him much pain for several days. The pain ceased, and he thought he had quite recovered. He walked out into the garden adjoining his lodgings, gathered some

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 9, 1874

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WHAT WILL THEY DO?

The question is asked: "Will the Democrats, when they get control, seek to revive and reverse the issues of the war?" The future alone will solve the question. If they *do* make such an attempt, the People, the moment they discover their drift, will drive them again from power; if they do not, then it will be clear that those issues are forever settled and the equal rights of all men before the law will be recognized by all parties.

The attempt *may* be made, but it will fail. The great *principles* so long battled for by the Republican Party have not only been engrafted in the constitution of the country but settled in the convictions of an immense majority of the American people. Here and there a blind and obtuse Bourbon, who has learned nothing from the experiences of the past, may exhibit the old pro-slavery spirit, but these will be powerless to turn backward the greatest Revolution of modern times. The young men now coming upon the stage of action, Democrats though they may be, have breathed a purer air than that which filled the lungs of their fathers in the days of TYLER, POLK and BUCHANAN. Slavery no longer lives to offer a premium upon treachery to human rights, and politicians of all parties must hereafter worship at the shrine of Justice and Equality. American Liberty henceforth is not a hollow sound, but a vital reality, a living force.

But the Democratic party has not yet assended to power, and it will not do so if the Republicans, profiting by their recent reverses, will purify their party, expel from office corrupt and designing men, and thus regain the confidence of the Peope. To do this will be no easy task, but it is by no means impossible of accomplishment. It will be in the power of Congress, at its approaching session, by wise legislation upon pending questions, and by setting itself firmly against all corroption and in favor of substantial reforms, to win back to the party the men who have rebuked it by defeat. These men do not want to leave the party or to aid the Democrats to come back to power. Nothing would please them so much as to see the party purify itself and win a fresh victory in 1876,

TURN OVER A NEW LEAF.

Every farmer should make it a rule to purchase nothing which he can produce on his own farm. When we travel on our boats or visit our wharves and see the amount of flour and pork and butter and hay that is brought from the North into the counties of Eastern North Carolina we do not marvel that the people complain of poverty. It is enough to make them poor and to keep them so. There is no necessity for it. Here is an agricultural people, living in the most productive country and blessed with the most genial climate on the globe, *purchasing their supplies*, when, by proper management, they could easily have a surplus of wheat, corn, beef, pork and hay to sell. Farmers of Eastern Carolina you must turn over a new leaf. You must make your industries self sustaining or you will forever remain poor. Every farmer ought to be ashamed to acknowledge that he is obliged to buy his bread and meat. It is ruin, suicide, death. We repeat it, turn over a new leaf and determine to make at home every needed article of farm produce. Then, and not til then, will plenty and contentment reign.

THE NORNH CAROLINA CONFERENCE OF THE M E CHURCH SOUTH.

The 37th Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South convened at Raleigh on Wednesday last. Bishop MARVIN presides. The *Advocate* thus refers to him:

The Bishop is evidently making a fine impression in the Eastern department of the church which he now visits for the first time. His preaching at the Virginia Conference raised him in the minds of those who then heard him first, to that exalted esteem for ability and eloquence which he has so long sustained in the great West.

From the same source we glean the following items:

Revivals throughout the State have been frequent and abounding in conversions.

There are in the North Carolina Conference six Doctors of Divinity and one Doctor of laws.

The Methodists in North Carolina have one white member of every eleven white population.

The North Carolina Conference was set off from the Virginia Conference at Petersburg, Va., in 1837.

The first session of the North Carolina Conference was held at Greensboro, January 31st, 1838, and was presided over by Bishop T. A. Morris.

It is said that Governor-elect Tilden of New York paid out $3,750 for postage stamps during the late campaign.

But alas! says a lady correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, not one of the stamps answered for postage on a love letter. He is a confirmed old bachelor.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

Hon WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor of New York, died very suddenly in his office on the 31st ult. He had been in the enjoyment of his usual excellent health but over exertion in a long walk resulted in this attack which terminated fatally in a few moments. Mr. H. was born in New York in 1804, was elected Mayor in 1845 again in 1848, and the third time in 1872, when the Reform movement resulted in the overthrow of the Tweed ring. His sudden death occurred just one month previous to the expiration of his term of office.

There is a pretty fight raging just now among the "happy family" of Democrats in Indiana. The "whirligig of time" has wrought out a change in the political complexion of the Legislature, and the patriotic Democrats of the State are already fighting over the spoils—chief among which is a six years' term in the United States Senate. The Chesterfieldian VOORHEES has donned his war paint, and is on the search for scalps, while the hard money wing of the party swear that they "don't want no rag money in their'n." Meanwhile the saintly HENDRICKS is waiting and watching, hoping for something to turn up, and fifty or seventy-five other Bourbons are fondly hoping that lightning may strike them.

It is a mistaken idea entertained by some people that there is really an antagonism between the interests of capital and labor. It is no such a thing. The one is really dependent upon the other and, properly understood, benefit each other. The true solution of the labor and wages problem is to be found in the doctrine of doing to others as we would be done by—both parties acting upon it. Learn what is right between man and man and do it.

Now that the hunt is over and the spoils secured we would like to know how may Old Line Whigs and Liberal Republicans will find a place reserved for them at the banquet board. Already are they being made to understand that they are unwelcome guests—that the richly laden table of spoils is to be enjoyed only by *simon pure* DEMOCRATS!

The destitution in Nebraska from the ravages of grasshoppers extends, it is said, to twenty thousand people, and Kansas has nearly forty thousand shorn of their supplies by clouds of grass hoppers. Kansas, however, has still comparatively an abundance of corn, wheat and bacon, while Nebraska, with her much smaller population, is short and calls for help for her thousands of industrious people on the verge of starvation.

The Legislature, thus far, is doing more talking than work. They have presumed to instruct our Representatives in Congress how to vote, as though the latter would pay any regard to the matter! A bill for the adjustment of the public debt has been presented. When acted on we will give its provisions. An attempt is made to require Magistrates give bord. JOE TURNER, of the *Sentinel*, has been awarded the Public Printing.

Let it ever be remembered that error is always error. Though it lives a thousand years, whether printed in books or enshrined in legends, it is an error still. The one neither supports, nor does the other extenuate it. If they did, universal error would reign supreme.

The official returns of New York show that there is a decrease in the Republican vote from 1872 of 81.771, and only an increase in the Democratic vote of 24,217. Had there been a full Republican vote DIX would have been re-elected Governor.

Five years ago a Chicago lady was married in a dress that cost $1,500.—*Ex.*

Yes, and to day she is dispensing the necessaries of life behind the counter of a retail grocery store.

Governor KEMPER, in his message to the Legislature of Virginia, recommends a plan to provide a State currency to supply the inefficient demand of greenbacks and National Bank notes.

Sect'y BELKNAP'S report is able and it tells the whole story: *in*trenchment in war, and *re*trenchment in peace.

Our Book Table.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—This leading literary Magazine of this country was established in 1857 and has appeared regularly every month, growing in interest and value with each increasing year. The programme for 1875 is unually attractive. Essays and Poems will be furnished by LOWELL, BRYANT and LONGFELLOW; Sketches of the Mississippi River life by Mark Twain; Sketches of German and Oriental life and travel by Taylor and Warner; Papers on the wars of New England and Canada by Parkman; Articles on Currency and Finance by Wells and Atkinson and on popular medical scienee by Dr. Brown-Seguard. Novels and stories will be written by W. D. Howell, Henry Jones, Jr., J. T. Trowbridge & other capital story tellers. Poetry will be well represented by the names of Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Aldrich, Stedman, Hayne, Miss Phelps, Cella Thaxter. The best American poetry appears in *The Atlantic*. The four departments of Literature, Music, Art and Education will be filled monthly by vigorous editorial articles and reviews. The leading contributors of The Atlantic write for no other Magazine; and the managers propose to keep it where it has always stood, at the head of American literature.

TERMS:—Single or specimen numbers 35 cents; Yearly subscription $4,00, postage prepaid. Address H. O. Houghton & Co., 219 Washington St., Boston.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December is an admirable closing number for the present year; it abounds in profitable suggestions and pleasant reading. There are portraits and sketches of Mr. John S. Bender of Indiana, and of Frederick the Great, Prince Eugene, Gustavus Adolp Wallenstein, and the Old Dessauer; also, good hits at Modern Progress in the Advancing and Retreating Races, and National Types—both illustrated. Character Three-fold; a scientific exposition of mental phenomena—Spiritual Evolution, an excellent essay on the growth of moral thought. Sex in Education, put in a light, as logical as humorous, some of the main points in this great controversy. Only Trifles offers admonition of general application. The Labor Problem is an encouraging view of that great paradox. Agriculture as related to Civilization is true. Literary Sharks shows up the plagiorists in a strong light. Several good Poems are sandwicked among the prose articles. Jerome Pringle's Pay-day is also worth mention, as a lively, social story. The Mentorial Department is unusually full, and the whole number creditable to the publisher. Price 30 cents. Subscriptions for 1875 are now in order, at 3.00. Postage prepaid.

Once again into our sanctum cometh the STAR SPANGLED BANNER—the December number, and the one which closes its twelfth year of success. Few are there who know not this splendid paper, with its 40 long columns, size of *Ledger*, illustrated, and just crammed with the very best reading—poems, tales, stories, sketches, wit, humor and fun. It also contains the celebrated "Rogues' Corner," in which every Swindler, Humbug, Quack and Fraud in America has been, is, and will be exposed For 1875 every subscribe receives the paper fully prepaid, and either a pair of charming "Prang" Chromos, an elegant Dictionary, Album, Book or choice of twelve premiums—any one being worth more than price of the paper, which is only $1,00 a year. No paper is more thoroughly established, better khown or better liked. Specimens for 6 cents. He who fails to subscribe fails to do what he should do. Send $1 to BANNER PUBLISHING Co, Hinsdale, N. H.

THE NASHVILLE BULLETIN:—One of the very best of our exchanges is the *Bulletin* published at Nashville, Tenn. It has very much improved. Its editorials are abreast with the times, are ably written and cannot fail to accomplish good in the way of infusing a spirit of true patriotism among the people of our sister State and inducing them to act in concert in the great work of developing her boundless resources. May such papers increase all over our Southern land.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
E. City, Pasquotank Co.,
Dec. 7th, 1874.

Board of County Commissioners met to day. Present Dr P John, Chairman; Geo W Brothers, A F Stafford and B B Johnson.

It was ordered that Brodrick & Smith furnish the Poor House for the month of December.

John Detrick, of Elizabeth City was granted Ret il Liquor Dealer's License.

Complaint being made in regard to the bad condition of the road from the corporate limits of Elizabeth City to Knobbs Creek Bridge it was ordered that the Trustees of Elizabeth City Township attend to the matter.

Brodrick & Smith was allowed $305-06 for furnishing the Poor House for past three months; Dr Commander $31 25 for 1st quarter salary as Poor House Physician; W W Griffin $75 for lumber furnished for Newbegun Creek causeway, J M Whedbee $333 33 on rent for Court House and offices; W F Pool $27 50 for salary and prosecuting cases; W A Price $25 20 for boarding prisoners; Thos P Wilcox $91 for transcribing records; D S Kramer $15 50 for material furnished Poor House; P W Melick $13 12 for bedding for jail; and $98 20 for services as Township Trustee, taking school census, posters, advertising, fuel &c.

The Commissioners were allowed their salaries to date'

Adjourned,

THOS P WILCOX, Clerk. P JOHN, Chm'n,

Proceedings of City Commissioners.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
Dec. 7th, 1874.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present Hon. Wm. A. Harney, Mayor; Dr P John, H M Fearing, G W Bell, and M B Culpepper, Commissioners.

Ordered that John McDowell & Co., be allowed $22 for timber furnished the corporation; Stephen Pool was allowed $6 for 3 days work on streets with horse and cart; Dr Wm Underwood was allowed $200 for work done on Long Bridge according to specifications; M B Culpepper was allowed $1 for amount paid Alfred Skinner for hauling timber on streets; Thos Brothers was allowed $59.06 for services on streets up to date.

On motion adjourned.

W. F. POOL, Sec'y pro tem. WM. A. HARNEY, Mayor.

For all Female Complaints

nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapting it to the wants of debiliated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflamation, or ulceration, from nervousness, or neuralgic pains. Mr. G. W. Seymour, druggist, of Canton, N. Y., writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "The demand for your Favorite Prescription is wonderful, and one man stated to me that his wife had not done a day's work in five months, when she commenced taking your Favorite Prescription, took two bottles and is now on the third bottle, and is able to do her house-work alone and milk fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines.

Who Will it Be.

The postponement of the Gift Concert of the Kentucky Public Library to November 30th, 1874, was resolved upon to make a full drawing a certainty. There will positively be no furthur postponement and the great prize will be the magnificent sum of $250,000. Who will get it. What a pestered man Gov. Bramlette, of Louisville, business manager, would be, if the people supposed he could tell!

A gentleman named Dunlop remarked that he had never heard his name punned upon and did not believe it could be done, "There is nothing in the world more easy, sir," remarked a punster, "Just lop off half the name and it is Dun.

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This splendid enterprize is not only well sustained in every form, but is being constantly developed and improved. It to-day stands without a rival in the whole world of periodical literature. The beautiful dog-portrait "Man's Unselfish Friend," a chromo presented to every subscriber, is a decided hit, and will, if possible, add to the popularity which this work has gained. The Art Union feature also promises great and beneficent results, in arousing public interest in the fine arts. Circulars and full information on application.

Parts I, II, III and IV are now ready.

SUTTON'S

Leisure-Hour Miscellany.

To be completed in 40 parts, issued fornightly.

Each part will contain an elegant frontispiece, originally engraved on steel for the London Art Journal.

REPRODUCING

at a price within the popular reach, engravings never before offered at less than five times the amount.

These plates have been the attraction of

The London Art Journal,

Each part will contain 26 quarto pages, including the elegant frontispiece, on heavy plate paper. A super tittle page, richly illuminated in red and gold, will be given with the first part, and the printing of the entire work will be a worthy representotion of the "The Aldine Press" which is a guarantee of something beautiful and valuable.

At a Cost of 25 Cents a Part.

Parts I, II, & III are Just Published.

THE ART JOURNAL.

Complete in 12 monthly parts, at $1 each. Reproducing the best full-page illustrations from the earlier volumes of The Aldine.

Each monthly part will contain six superb plates with accompanying descriptive matter, and whether for binding or framing, will be entirely beyond competition in price or artistic character. Every impression will be most carefully taken on the finest toned paper, and no pains will be spared to make this the richest production of a press which has won, in a marvelously short time, a world-wide reputation.

GEMS FROM THE ALDINE,

specially assorted for

Scrap Book Illustrations & Drawing Class Copies.

A large collection of pictures of different sizes and on almost every conceivable subject have been put up in an attractive envelope, and are now offered at a price intended to make them popular in every sense.

Envelope No. 1, contains 50 beautiful engravings, is now ready, and will be sent, postage paid, to any address for ONE DOLLAR. A liberal discount to agents and teachers.

SCRAP BOOKS

A splendid assortment of SCRAP BOOKS have been expressly prepared for the holliday season, and no present of more permanent interest can be selected for gentlemen or lady, old or young.

No. 1. Half bound, cloth sides, gilt back, 250 pp. 12x16 inches..... $5.00

No. 2. Half bound, cloth sides, gilt back, 500 pp. 12x16 inches..... 7.00

No. 3. Full morocco, beveled boards, gilt, and antique, very rich, 500 pp..... 12.00

Lettered to order in gold at 25 cents each line. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

THE ALDINE PASSE-PARTOUTS.

In compliance with repeated requests, the publishers of The Aldine have prepared impressions of many of there most beautiful plates for passe-partout framing.

The cuts are mounted on a beautiful tinted azure mat, with a handsome red border line.

To attach the glass, it is only left for the customer to paste and fold over an already attached border, and this may be done by a child.

27 subjects, 12 x 15 in., 25c.; with glass, 50c.
Six of this size for $1.00, when selection is left to publishers.
6 subjects, 10 x 12½ in., 20c.; with glass, 45c.
7 subjects, 6½ x 8½ in., 15c.; with glass, 40c.
12 subjects, 14 x 19 in., 50c.; with glass, 1.00.
Sent by mail, without glass, post-paid, for price.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

THE ALDINE COMPANY.
58 Madden Lane, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

DISSOLUTION.—

The copartnership hereafter existing under the firm name of

BLAMIRE WILKINS & WILSON,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Geo. W. Wilson retiring. E. B. Blamire and John F. Wilkins will continue the Dry Goods business, as before, at the old stand, 182 Main street, under the firm name of

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.

All debts due to the old firm of BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON are to be paid to (and those due from discharged by) the undersigned.

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.

In retiring from the old I recommend the new firm to the favorable consideration of the public.

G. W. WILSON.

Norfolk, December 1.

J. E. Lippitt, T. B. Lippitt. T. B. Henderson.

LIPPITT & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Lippitt's Wharf, So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C,

SOLICITS consignments of all kinds County Produce—Cotton, Corn, Peas, Bacon and Fish, Specialties.—Liberal advances made Prompt returns and Highest Market Prices guaranteed. Vessels furnished at short notice. Commodious wharf, suited especially to the grain trade. Orders for all kinds merchandise, promptly filled. All Shipments covered by Insurance from delivery to Vessel. Dispatch and personal attention given to the discharge of Vessels, and Shippers interest fully protected.

REFER TO

1st National Bank and leading merchants of Wilmington N, C.,
R. F. Overman cashier Elizabeth City N. C.,
Burress Son & CO. Bankers Norfolk Va.,

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE FINEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, FANCY GOODS, FURS,

CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,

BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS, LACES, TIES,

DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC.,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the nex. two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
25 124 Church Street, Norfolk Va.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes,—Boston Globe.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that it has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done flood and not evil all the days of its life,—Brooklyn Eagle.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States,

Harper's Magazine, one year..... $4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 49 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $3 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, post-paid, 2 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 55 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanen Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT will be given in the City of Greensboro, N. C.,

December 31, 1874.

for the purpose of erecting an

ODD FELLOW'S TEMPLE.

The Grand Gift is the

BENBOW HOUSE,
Worth $60,000.00.

Grand Cash Gift

$10,000.

Real Estate Gifts,	$81,500.
Cash "	88,000

Only 100,000 tickets to be issued.
Price of Tickets, $2.50

AGENTS WANTED.

For further particulars, address the Manager, Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.

C. P. MENDENHALL, Manager.

12-8t.

Tickets for sale by Dr. R. K. Speed E, City, N, C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,

TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

THIS elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the controll of JOHN DETRICK,

of Norfolk: who proposes to keep a **first class**

LAGER BEER

SALOON,

and dispenses the Choicest of delicacies in this line.—The celebrated **BEER** of

THOMAS BECK, & SON,

will be kept at **5cts.** per glass—and pure Gibson, and other WHISKEYS, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewig and smoking Tobacco that may be desired.—He invites a call from every one.

H. C. GODFREY,

Near the CANAL BRIDGE on ROAD STREET.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

DEALER IN

Spokes, Hubs, Rimbs and Shafts, Pitch Forks, Spades, Shovels and Hoes, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Harness and Hames, Bolts, Locks, Butts, Hinges and Screws, Enamel Cloth and Leather, Round and flat Iron, Cart Boxes and Cast Plows, Dixie Plows, Cotton Planters, Nails and Spikes; Also in Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kips, Upper, Harness, Bridles and Fair Leather. Cash for Green and Dry Hides.

☞ The cheapest place in the City.

Nov. 25 tf.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ship.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go whereso'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSO HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this,
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN& CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St.

NORFOLK, VA.

Music For November.

VOCAL

Where Birds sing the sweetest	song & cho	35
My dear old Mother	"	30
I knew by the Smoke	"	35
No tidings from over the sea	"	30
Memories of Home Ballad,	Chase	35
Nora the pride of Kilkee	song & cho Hays	40
*Mollie McGuir	" "	40
Kathlene Machree	" Stewart	30
Twilight Shadows Tenore Song	Chase	35
Had we met in brighter hours	ballad Levey	35
*Out in the Snow	song and cho Hays	40
Give me darling one sweet kiss	" Danks	35
*Angels guard my little one	" Hays	40
*Poor old Grandpa	" "	40

INSTRUMENTAL.

Evening Bells	Morceau.	Wilson	50
*Twilight	Nocturne	Maylath,	50
Grace et Coquetrie	Morceau	Pacher	50
Neptune	Mazurka	Davis	40
*Sweetheart	Melodie	Maylath	40
In our Boat	Morceau	Wilso	35
*Visions of Paradice	Morceau	Maylath	40
*Air Castles	Nocturne	"	50
Golden Hours	Melodie	Wilson	35
*Awakening of the birds	"	Malath	40
*Westward Ho!	Gallop	Wilson	75
*Merry Huntsman	Morceau	Wilson	50
Fanfare	Gallop	Maylath	50
Trembling Leaves	Instrumental	Kinkle	50
*Pearl of America	Caprice	"	50

Pieces marked * have Picture Title pages.

Mailed post-paid on receipt of marked price.

Address J. L. PETERS,
19-4t 599 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW IMPROVED

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.

AWARDED

The "Medal for Progress,"

AT VIENNA, 1873.

The Highest Order of "Medal" Awarded at the Exposition.

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—A New Invention Thoroughly Tested and secured by Letters Patent.

2.—Makes a perfect Lock Stich, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.

3.—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless and Rapid—best combination of qualities.

4.—Durable—Runs for Years without Repairs.

5.—Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.

6.—Is Most easily Managed by the operator. Length of stich may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.

7.—Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant, forming the stitch without the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uniform length of stich at any speed. Has our new Thread Controller, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.

8—Construction most carefull and finished. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y. Cincinnati office 131 West Fourth Street.

16-2m.

Another Chance.

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

Public Library of Ky.

POSTPONED TO

Monday, 30 Nov. 1874

DRAWING CERTAIN AT THAT DATE

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift				$250,000
" " "				100,000
" " "				75,000
" " "				50,00
" " "				25,000
5 Cash Gifts	$20,000	each		100,000
10 " "	14,000	"		140,000
15 " "	10,000	"		150,000
20 " "	5,000	"		100,000
25 " "	4,000	"		100,000
30 " "	2,000	"		60,000
50 " "	2,000	"		100,000
100 " "	1,000	"		100,000
240 " "	500	"		120,000
500 " "	100	"		50,000
19000 " "	50	"		950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all Cash,				2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22 1-2 Tickets for	1,000 00

For tickets and information Address,
THO. E BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
2-4t.

NEW YORK CITY OIL CO.

FACTORY IN BROOKLYN

E. G. KELLY, President.

Office, 116, Maiden Lane,

Manufactured by the

E. G. KINGLEY'S

HIGH TEST SILVER LIGHT ASTOR OIL.

Standard White Silver Light Oil

LIGHT STRAW STAR OIL,

CRYSTAL BENZENE AND NAPHTHA.

KELLEY'S PATENT CHEMICAL METALIC PAINTS.

Prepared for immediate use,

PAINTS ALL COLORS.

$1.50, $1.00, and 70 cts. per gallon.

Sample Cards of all colors sent free by mail.

English Roof Paint,	50 cts.	per gal
E. G. Kelley's Patent Sperm Oil	$1.00	"
Engine Oil,	57	"
Filtered Bock Lubricating Oil,	60	"
Petroleum Linseed Oil,	50	"

Adaress,
NEW YORK CITY OIL CO.,
52-6m 116 Maiden Lane N. Y.

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Billious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTTS EXPECTORANT.

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office. 18 Murray Street, New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

THOSE HAVING work done at the Wagon Shop will please remember that I am not able to give further credit; so after this date I shall strictly demand pay for all work when delivered.

Respectfully,
J. F. SAUNDERS.
Main St., E. City, N. C., Nov 4th, 1874.

GEO D POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS,

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalisis and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, it will compare favorably with any where: and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, an the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has four buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and four a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another

RTH CAROLINIAN

NESDAY, DEC. 9. 1874.

NORTHERN VISITORS.

h City is 50 miles South East of Va. Parties coming here from the ould take passage on the Bay line which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ev- , and arrive at Portsmouth the nex in time to connect with the Elizabeth rners.

WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Daily.
Weekly.
Harmonia.
Living Age.
Lippincott's Mag.
Scribner.
Appleton's Journal.
Every Saturday.
Evening Post.
Closing Out Sale.

nal and Personal.

Gold in New York 1,11 Cotton ket 14c Corn. 76.

A word to a correspondent whose communication does not appear; policy is never at variience with ntial justice. *Verbum sat sapienti.*

Notwithstanding what is said it we do not believe there is an in the State that would refuse to "check pay"—from subscribers. re very certain that we won't.

Yankees are not wore with such crowns as they were six months "There is reason in all things" McFLIMSLEY, when she cut her necker" down.

When you see a man down, before to the itching to kick him be re that he will not be up again, does get up the situation may embarrassing and sometimes

A. P. CHERRY, Esq., of South has been appointed Deputy Col- or of Internal Revenue. He suc- Col. C. GUSKIS of this city who, ointed a few weeks ago, has been ed Superintendent of Life Saving ons on the coast.

A correspondent informs us that the old schr. the Schooner "Helen " of Cape May, N. J., was at Cape Hatteras. She was with hay from Boston, bound for ia. She was built at Cape May in and was 187 tons register. The Wrecking Co., of Norfolk have contract for raising and launching Schooner for $4,000,

Now is the time for Farmers to fences and gates and see what rs are needed about their stabling ds. Get everything ready and the way for early work in the g. See to it that all the ditches are ected and the surface drains are ear. Employ all leisure time in ating manure and preparing st. Resolve to make *your own* rs instead of wasting money or ght for the humbugs so gener- ered you from abroad. Take our and this time next year you'll be tter off. We feel a deep interest ming community and sincerely to see them prosper.

Notwithstanding the fact that have been voted bores and nui- there is scarce a human being not occasionally indulge in the ement. It is considered a vulgar we know, but why? Is it be- it is posible to all? We know too is held to be the height of impo- to whistle in the presence of and yet one of the fair sex comes in one of the New York dailies with for whistlers. She not only ac- owledges that she whistles as she sews declares that: "If I am compelled to the street alone at night, I never anger at an approaching footstep if accompanied with the music of ling. I do not believe a person can who is intent on evil." This ement shows a profound knowledge human nature, and is purely philo- ical. Anything in the world except presupposes some brain action, the whistler "whistles as he goes, ment of thought."

A prominent citizen of a neigh- ing county, on renewing his subscrip- n, takes occasion to say:

ve it the incumbent duty of every public spirited citizen of this por- n of the District to encourage and ain the NORTH CAROLINIAN. Its ent and persistent advocacy of every me of improvement and progress s benefitted us incalculably. I am to say there is but one thing about I do not endorse, and that is its poli- . Why not change it? The public have full confidence in your busi- ness tack and your editorial ability. As a mildly conservative paper its circula- ould very soon be trebled."

While we thank our friend for his kind words and substantial encourage- ment we would have him understand that in addition to the tact and ability he concedes to us we claim the merit of being an *honest man*—one who writes and speaks as prompted by earnest con- victions. No such man can change his opinions, be they political or religious, at will. We know our friend cannot alter his; we cannot change ours. We respect him none the less; we are sure we will no lower in his estimation. In all our political discussions we are candid and always try to be fair and courteous. But this department of our paper is only secondary. Above politics, above faction, above party is the more important—*higher* questions of awakening the slumbering energies of our people to the full development of the industrial resource scattered all around them. And in this great work we must have a union of effort. Away with all proscriptiveness, all social ostracism, all bitterness and hate. The wail over the "What might have been" must give place to active effort and earnest work. We must come to realize that while we honestly differ on somethings, on this great question *we can agree* AND MUST CONCENTRATE EVERY EFFORT. This is our platform and "on this line" we'll continue to write, and talk, and work. So send us all the sub- scribers you can and we'll be sure to do them good.

During the past week we have been sending out bills, preparing to begin the new year under the new postage law. Under the new system, we shall be compelled to enforce the cash plan more rigidly than heretofore, and this will result in the stopping of many papers if subscriptions are not renewed by January 1st. We cannot afford to send our paper on credit and prepay the postage besides.

As elsewhere announced, we have just sent out a number of *friendly reminders* to hundreds who have been reading our paper the past one, two and some of them three years, and who through forgetfulness or neglect have failed to remit their dues. In looking over our books we find that scattered over the counties of this District there are a great many dollars that belong to us. They are in the hands of men we believe to be honorable and who mean to pay us—it has only been a simple matter of neglect. We beg of them, *each one of them*, to attend to this little business now that there may be no further excuse in our calling their attention to the matter again. To each one the amount is small but in the aggregate they make a sum that will enable us to promptly meet all the expenses absolutely required to carry on a newspaper. We have tried to do duty by our patrons; will they endeavor to do their's by us?

Local Port-Folio.

A social evil—talking too much. Might as well be out of town—the man who is out of pocket. Ill-gotten gains—doctor's fees. Face-cards—photographic portraits. The oldest Western settler—the evening sun. Poor relations—badly told stories. An awful swell—the check after a tooth ache. The wet nurse of prejudice—ignorance. The best mucilage to secure money—use printer's ink.

Local Briefs.

The Board of Education will meet next Monday—The Street Commissioner has closed his campaign—The work on Long Bridge is progressing It has already been shortened 110 feet—Our Mayor is a friend of progress and never fails to say a word in favor of improvement—We regret to learn of the death of T J MISKELL, brother of our Corporation Constable, which occured on Saturday—A number of the surf boats belonging to the Life Saving service has been lying at our wharf the past week—Go to OVERTON'S for your oysters. He does them up in every style.—The Water St., merchants are doing a lively business. They advertise.—Sheriff PRICE has returned from Raleigh.

Business Locas.

Pure white sugar 12½c at Fowler's.

Go and see Fowler's new Calicoes.

Fresh lot of Regular Dimond D Sheeps Gray at Fowler's.

A lady in this city offers a Piano for sale very cheap. She refers parties to this office for particulars.

We call attention to the dissolution notice of the Dry Goods firm of Blamire, Wilkins & Wilson, of Norfolk. The new firm will continue the business at the old stand. They are a branch for E. Butterick & Co's. celebrated Patterns.

The house of Grant & Hinton, Commission Merchants at Wilmington, N. C., make Corn a speciality. Mr. Hinton was a former resident of this city and is a brother of Col. J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk.

A very large stock of fine, good quality dry goods and furs are offered at extraordinary low prices by Messrs. M. Umstadter & Co., Norfolk who are tendering this rare opportunity for bargains in order to close out their entire stock in a few weeks. We refer our readers to their advertisement in to-day's paper.

But few days more before the wheels will turn, that will decide who are the lucky ones that will secure $40,000, $25,000, $15,000 $10,000, $5,000, $2,500, and many other valuable gifts in the Texas Gift Concert Association at Denison: The 31st of December will soon be at hand; don't forget the date and secure a ticket before it is too late.

We take great pleasure in calling attention to the card of Lippitt & Co., of Wilmington. Mr J B Henderson, a member of the firm, has been spending some time here and has made a good impression as a man of integrity, promptness and liberality. He mak liberal advances on shipments and pays cash for all purchases. He leaves to morrow to be absent some 15 days. Until his return parties may call on Wm Shannon or address the firm at Wilmington, N. C.

The American Sardine Company' Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

Having on hand an extra set, 16 vols of Appletons New American Cyclopedia, we will sell it at less than Publisher's price. Apply soon. tf.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

A large quantity of Flour direct from the manufacturers just received at Brodrick & Smith's. Call and examine our new brands: Brodrick Family, Brodrick Extra, Pasquotank Family, Roanoke Extra, Tar State Extra, etc. We now offer at further reduced rates and *warrant* every brand. 24-2w

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

J. B. Wilkins, J H Gaskill, J S Harmon, J H Perry, A E Jacobs, Sam Hodghs, Norfolk Va; J W Bexter Col D NcD Lndse, R H L Blount E F Lamb W C Lorcy, J G Berry, R H Snowdin, Capt Chaderick, R C Jenkins N. C.; C F Bellevum Baltomore Md; J W Evans Dare Co.; J B Smith Ca-well; Harry Charles Ashland Va.; D B Simpson King & Queen; L N Balwell New York; Henry McCarthy Maryland; Peter Macay Canada; Jno G Forrill Fair Haven; Geo Y Mason Warwick.

THE CANT OF IMPOSTERS—It is obvious that physical and constitutional vigor is the best defense, against disease, that even the vendors of drastic purgatives advertise them as tonics, stomachics and invigorants, in the hope of enlisting the confidence of the public in the devitalizing and pernicious portions. It is amusing to note how these impostors imitate and copy the language in which the medicinal properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are described. Although the effect of their purging evacuants is to destroy the tone of the digestive organs and the bowels, and to rob the system of its vital strength, they are unscrupulously recommended to the weak and prostrate victims of disease as tonics! It is time this humbug (not a very successful one it is true, thanks to the mature common sense of the American people) was stigmatized as it deserves. Such mischievous falsehoods should be exposed pro bono publico. Hostetters Stomach Bitters, be it distinctly understood, is a stimulant. It has a spirituous basis—but that basis is the vehicle which diffuses its wonderful sanitary principles through every part of the system. The tonic, alterative and regulating ingredients of the Bitts would be comparatively inert if they were not, so to speak, carried to the localities where they are required by the stimulating agent. The cant which protests against the use of a pro alcoholic fluid, when employed as a means of giving full effect to medicinal extracts of the highest utility, is the cant of charlatanism. Every intelligent physician so characterizes it, and the sick who are griped, convulsed and debilitated by the nauseous and disgusting nostrums of the parties who put it forth soon fin to their sorrow that it is a delusion and a snare. Hostetter's Bitters, the great sanitary stimulant of the age, is, in the truest sense of the word, a wholesome, vitalizing, renovating preparation.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

DRUGS, DRUGS. DR. JAS. N. BUTT, having recently returned from Baltimore, calls the attention of the public to his largely increased stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, etc.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens, etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

YOU can get at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store Axilary or Fever Thermometer, Hypodermic Syringes, Scarificators, etc.

CALL at DR. BUTT'S Drug Store and get an Atomizer with directions to treat Nasal Catarrh. The profession has tried it and thinks it has done much good.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

THE largest lot of Perfumery ever offered for sale in this place at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store, Extracts of Magnolia, Mass Rose, Muck, Night Blooming Cerus, Violet, Jocky Club, Mignonette, Loquet, Heliotrope Ylang Ylang, etc, etc., and last but not least that celebrated cologne "Empress Eugenia," so well known manufactured by that popular Druggist H. M Fearing Esq., with Dr. BUTT.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

JUST received at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store a large lot of Linseed Oil and a fresh supply of three very popular brands of Zinc "Above Wall" ground expressly for DR. JAS. N. BUTT. Besides a great variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned in the advertisement are to be had at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store, Cor. Road and Fearing Sts., Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. h, 1874

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—Boston Traveler.

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household.—To the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing gowns. But the reading matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—N. Y. Evening Post.

TERMS:

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year..... $4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven volumes of Harpers Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid for $7 00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The best cheapest, and most successful Family Poper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRTED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000 the Weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.

Its papers upon existent questions and is inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free

An extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A Complete Set, comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
OR MEDICINE.

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!

Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 11th, 1874.-1yr.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking.

He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

Having purchased Winner's Gallery I take this method of announcing to my friends and the public that I will continue the business in all its departments. Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the picture taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

E. City, May 11, 1871.—tf.

R. E. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'e Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any par of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

HAVING location in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS

AN ELEGANTLY BOUND CANVASS BOOK,

for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains Over 700 fine Scriptural Illustrations and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience etc., and we will show you what our agents are doing NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

DR. H. E. WOLFE,

Surgeon Dentist.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December, at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office,

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

State of North Carolina } In Superior Court
Currituck County. } Fall Term 1874.

Rebecca O'Neal
VS.
William O'Neal.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William O'Neal is a non-resident of this State or that he so conceals himself that the Ordinary process of the Law, cannot be served upon him. Ordered that the publication be made in the "North Carolinian," a paper published in Elizabeth City that he appear at the next term said Court, to be held for said county of Currituck, and there to answer, plead or demur to the complaint filed in office, or judgement will be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff in this cause—this October 5th 1874.

16-6t. A.O. DAY, C. S. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH.

WATERS REET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Broderick & Smith.

WATER WHEEL

The best in the Market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel.

Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

NOTICE!

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Bates low, and through bil's of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

BRODERICK & SMITH, Agent.

20-tf.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

THE BEST OIL IN USE.

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

WATER WHITE IN COLOR.

FULLY DEODERIZED

and it will not explode.

t burns in all Coal Oil and Kerosene Lamps.

TRY IT. Ask for "Aladdin Security," and take no other.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md. 18-6m.

R. H. GRANT. J. N. HINTON

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

GROCERS HAY GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

NO. 6. SO. WATER ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully solicit consignments and orders 22-4t.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large room is a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two warehouses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jno. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

EATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY

EXOUT

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his store the arrangement his prices in exchange for Corn and Cash system enables to sell at very short profits. All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash one price store. Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Coffee, Teas, Buckets, Cheaps, Tubs, Floor & Oil Cloths, Table cloths, Baskets, etc. all of which is kept in Fowler's assortment of shoes, boots, etc. Call and examine. Try me.

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods. his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpaccas, Poplins, Regens, Empress Cloths, &c., is good & his prices are far below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Laces, Yake Laces, Braded Gimp & Fringe Fancy Ties, Collars and Cuffs Ribbons, White Goods, White Hosiery, Perfumings, Soaps, Fine Cutlery, &c., all at bottom prices Call & examine the quality and price Goods shown with pleasure. Fowler keeps the best calicoes in market and sell at reasonable profits. Ladies prefer deal- ing at a one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Pound Calico always on hand. Madam Foy's Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufactures

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

-1y *A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor.*

RECEIVED

A FINE LOT OF

FURNITURE

which will be sold CHEAP for CASH

P. W. MELLICK,
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goods

The place to have the largest selection

The only place to get good Goods

The only place is at WEISEL'S

THE Largest & Best selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts. E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz;

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain bl'k SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth, Satin Striped Lenos & Piques, *Lace Stripe dSwiss, Organdines* Bias Ruffing, & Tucking, Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth, *Casimeres & Linen; also* 10,000 *Yards,* OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS, VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A *Speciality for CASH* at 10 Cents per Yard; so yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the best and cheapest in the place, remember these goods are the cheapest, it pays better to buy good goods and they can only be found at the right place and that is at

S. WEISEL'S.
Eliz. City,
N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WONDERful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in this world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Beverly Co. 234 Wabash-av, Chicago

8v6—1yr.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRODERICK & SMITH
Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. S. S. T CO,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL

From Elizabeth City, N. C.,

to Norfolk, Va.

One of the Steamers of this line—consisting of the "Elizabeth City," the "William Gates," and the "Thomas Jefferson,"—will leave the Company's Wharf Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Norfolk, via D. Swamp Canal. Making all the landings on the route.

Freight for the above places received daily forenoon rise to sundown. For further information apply to

W. A. HARNEY,
Gen'l. Agent at E. City.
HENRY ROBERTS, Agent.
Norfolk, Va

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNEY TISDALE STORE,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand.

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our Goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

A NEW STORE
ON
Water Street
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that he has taken possession of the Shannon building corner Main and Water Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C., in which he has a complete assortment of

General Merchandise

comprising almost everything to the line, such as

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
FLOUR,
MEAL,
PORK,

and a full line of

Groceries

such as,

SUGAR,
COFFEE.
TEA,
MOLASSES, ETC

All of which he will sell at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

W. C. McCUTCHEON

Ezabeth City, N C., Jan. 1 4, 1874.-tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for SALE my FARM situated on Indian Ridge, Currituck county, N. C., Containing about 400 acres of high land, about 275 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation and well adapted to the various crops of this section and will produce with good cultivation from thirty to forty bushels of Corn per acre and in one and a half miles of a good navigation. I have recently put out on the farm about 1000 choice apple trees and they are in a good thrifty condition and will soon be bearing. I have for sale also 250 Acres of Swamp land well set in Juniper and Cypress timber that I will sell with the Farm. This farm is well known to be one of the best farms on Indian Ridge and it is seldom that a purchaser has the opportunity to secure so valuable a property containing so many advantages as is presented in this farm rich lands healthy section pleasant neighborhood as can be found any where. Persons especially at a distance would do well by communicating with the undersigned. Terms private and easy 2-3m. JOS. WILSON.

FERTILIZERS FOR SALE.

2000 tons fish scrap, for sale by the vessel load, loaded in bulk, direct from the factory *first quality.* Composted with muck or marle *it makes the best kind of fertilizer, and at a low rate.* Half a dozen planters can club together and buy an entire cargo.

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO,
8-2m. Boston.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN McDOWELL & CO.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Fattening Fowls.

Lucy Hooper writes from Paris to the Philadelphia *Press:* "The greatest curiosity in the Jardin d'Acclimation is the singular fowl-fattening machine, which has been in operation for a short time, but which is a great success. Imagine the top of a round teatable divided off into sections, with a partition between each section and a board in front with a half-moon-shaped aperture in it. In each of these sections an unhappy duck or chicken is confined by a chain to each leg, and under each is fitted a tray, which receives all the dirt and is emptied daily. Through the center of this structure goes a round post, and there is a series of such tea-table tops to the roof of the building, each with its divisions and its imprisoned fowls. At stated intervals a man comes round with a somewhat complicated machine filled with a kind of thin gruel, and fitted with a pipe at the end of a long India-rubber tube. He introduces this pipe down the throat of a duck, presses down a pedal with his foot, and a certain quantity of food is forced through the tube into the creatures craw, a disk above showing exactly what amount of force he is to use and how much food passes. This process is gone through with each fowl till all are fed, and it is repeated four times a day for ducks and three for chickens. Two weeks suffice to fatten a duck, but three are necessary for a chicken. Apart from the necessary confinement of the birds the process does not seem to be a cruel one, as the amount of food forced down their throats is not excessive. The ducks which I saw fed did not seem to suffer in the least, and in fact when they saw the man approach most of them became clamorous for immediate attention, and plucked at his clothes as he passed, with eager beaks.

The Shaker Way with Calves.

We take the calves from the cows when six days old, and feed them on two quarts of new milk three times a day until they are four weeks old. The fifth week we gradually reduce the quantity of new milk and add skimmed milk, increasing the quantity by the close of the week to three quarts at a feeding. All the new milk given to the calves should be taken from their mother. From the time they are five weeks until they are three months old they are fed on porridge prepared as follows: Half a pint of oatmeal, one gill of cracked wheat, boiled one hour in six quarts of water; in cool weather a day's allowance may be cooked at a time. To two quarts of this add two quarts of skimmed milk, making four quarts three times a day. The milk should be warmed to about the temperature of new milk, taking care not to scald it, as it will produce colic. If calves incline to scour, one or two raw eggs beaten in their milk will generally effect a cure. We give four quarts of the mixture at a feeding until they are ten weeks old, then gradually diminish the quantity during the next two weeks, when they are weaned and turned out to pasture. From the time they enter the feeding pens until they leave for the pasture, there is continually kept by them a supply of roots—beets or potatoes, cut into long thin slices. We prefer beets, as they prove to be the most nutritious. When grass cannot be procured, there should be a cribful of early-cut or second-crop hay kept by them. The pens should be kept clean and dry; to do this, they must be cleaned and new bedding put in every day. The calves show the success of our plan of feeding. When eleven weeks old, their average weight was 230 pounds.—*Cultivator.*

Chicken Cholera.

In answer to an inquiry in regard to curing chicken cholera, the *Rural New Yorker* says: In response to our correspondent, we can only compile from articles heretofore published some of the remedies said to have proved effective. Mr. Hales, of New Jersey, claims to have had perfect success with such birds as he treated (in time) in the following manner: He placed the ailing birds in boxes on clean straw, and cut away such feathers as had become soiled by their evacuations, and as a means of sustaining life fed them twice a day with oatmeal gruel, into which was put some finely-chopped rue. This, of course, had to be poured down the throats of the sick birds. In addition, he sprinkled carbolic powder upon the straw, in the boxes where the fowls were placed, dusted some into their feathers, and gave them a teaspoonful of water slightly impregnated with carbolic acid, which can be obtained of any druggist. The ailing fowls were kept apart from those in health, and after the administration of this remedy recovered rapidly. He treated two or three dozen in this way, and thinks he should have lost all of them had they not been so treated. A "Young Farm Matron," who had about one hundred fowls, half of which died ere she discovered any remedy, said she fed bran mash, in which was a liberal dose of the common garden pepper—feeding every other day for two weeks—and has had no more loss from chicken cholera. She says: "Whenever I see a chicken appear droopy, I give it a dose of pepper and all is well."

Household Recipes

PASTRY FOR PIES AND TARTS.—Take three cups of sifted flour, one tablespoonful of white sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one cup of lard and half a cup of cold water; stir with a spoon and roll out for your pies. This is for three pies, and you can enlarge it as you wish. Do not put your hands to it nor roll it except to spread it out thin, if you wish it short and crispy, and not flaky and tough.

SIMPLE CORN MEAL PUDDING.—Stir into a quart of boiling milk the yolks of two eggs, three heaping tablespoonfuls of sifted meal and half a cup of sugar well beaten together. Cook five minutes, stirring constantly; remove from the fire and add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into the pudding dish and bake one hour in a moderate oven. Serve with cream and sugar.

SOUP.—Cut some new carrots and some new turnips in the shape of peas, put them in separate saucepans, with enough stock to cover them, and a pinch of sugar. Keep them on the fire till the stock has all boiled away, but mind they do not catch or burn. Cook some peas and aspargus points in the same way. You should have equal quantities of each of these vegetables. Cut out of lettuce and sorrel leaves pieces the size of a sixpence, and let them have one boil in some stock. Put all the vegetables so prepared in the soup tureen, add a few sprigs of chervil, pour over them some well-flavored consomme, and serve.

Cribbing in Horses.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says: "Cribbing is caused in the first place by some foreign substance being pressed between the teeth, or by the front teeth growing too close together, thus causing pain. The horse, to avoid this, instinctively pulls at any hard substance, thus spreading the points of the teeth, and by that means affording temporary relief. To remedy this fault, it is only necessary to saw between the teeth with a very thin saw; this relieves the teeth of all side pressure, and effectually ends the trouble. The gulping of wind and the gurgling in the throat are effects that will cease with the removal of the cause."

Government Seeds.

The National Dispensary for the gratuitous supply of seeds to indigent agriculturists, says the New York *Tribune*, is located at Washington. In this instance "what costs nothing is worth little," the seeds being for the most part of the poorest quality and often liberally peppered with vile weeds and injurious insects. On the whole a farmer had better pay, if need be, a dozen prices to a respectable seedsman than take the risk of defiling his land with the "cheap and nasty" stuff from the Government rathole.

"Advertising costs money." So does store rent; so do all good and useful things.

THE RED MAN.

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States has made his report, and a very interesting document it is. He divides the tribes into three classes. 1st. Wild and really terrible Indians; 2d. Indians thoroughly convinced of the necessity of labor and easily led; and 3d. Those on reservations who own stock and carry on farming.

The first class number about 89,813 and may be catalogued as follows: 44,354 out of about 52,000 Sioux; 420 Mandans; 1,620 Gros Ventres; 4,200 Crows; 5,450 Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans; 6,153 Utes in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico; 9,057 Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona; 4,975 Kiowas and Comanches in Indian Territory; 7,324 Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Indian Territory, Wyoming and Dakota; 5,352 Chippewas in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; 300 Nez Perces in Idaho; 1,600 Shoshonees and Bannocks in Wyoming; 1,800 Shoshonees, Bannocks and Pi Utes in Oregon.

The second class, numbering about 51,429, is summed as follows: 5,769 Chippewas and Amenomonees in Minnesota and Wisconsin, 338 Sacs and Foxes in Iowa, 4,622 Sioux, 730 Poncas, and 973 Rees in Dakota; 3,289 Pawnees, Omahas, Ottoes, Sacs and Foxes in Nebraska; 18,209 Flatheads in Montana, and 2,500 mixed Shoshonees and Bannocks and Sheep-Eaters, and 1,200 Nez Perces in Idaho; 295 Kickapoos, 365 Kaws, and 2,372 Osages in the Indian Territory; 100 Pi Utes on reservation in Nevada, 575 Utes in Utah, 1,450 Mohaves and Hualapaes in Arizona, 9,068 Navajoes in New Mexico, and 15,056 among the different tribes in Washington Territory, Oregon and California.

In the third class, 5,140 Senecas and other Indians in New York; 11,774 Chippewas and other Indians in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; 2,780 Sioux at Sisseton, Santee and Flandrean agencies; 226 Iowas and 1,785 Winnebagoes in Nebraska; 750 Pottawatomies and Kickapoos in Kansas; 500 Osages, 16,000 Choctaws, 18,000 Creeks, 6,000 Chickasaws, 2,438 Seminoles, 17,217 Cherokees, and 4,141 belonging to smaller bands in the Indian Territory; 1,000 Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina; 1,307 Nez Perces in Idaho; 5,112 Yakomas and others in Washington Territory, and 10,905 Pueblos in New Mexico.

Within the above classification, modified somewhat, might be included 4,300 Pimas and Maricopas, and 6,000 Papagoes in Arizona, and a majority of the 5,000 mission Indians in California, who have always been self-supporting, and only within a short time have been furnished by the Government with an agent and a few employees; and if it had been at any time during the last generation possible for them to have received suitable lands in severalty they would have been in as tolerable a condition of comfort as most of their white neighbors.

A fourth class of roamers and vagrants might be enumerated, consisting of 500 Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, 250 Kickapoos in Kansas, known as Mokohoko's band, 5,000 Diggers and others in California, 3,000 Indians on the Columbia river; Utes in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona; 2,080 Yumas and others in Arizona, and 1,200 scattered Indians in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georga, Florida, and Texas.

Of the first class he says a decided advance has been made during the year in securing control over them, and the way has opened for still further progress. The hostile Indians are so scattered that he says it is doubtful, unless under great provocation, that as many as 500 can ever be gathered together at one time.

The 51,459 people embraced in class 2 may be properly classified as Indian novitiates in civilization. They have largely broken away from heathenish practices, are generally abandoning the medicine dance, and have come directly under the influence and control of religious teaching. With scarcely an exception their progress in civilization seems to keep pace with the breaking down of their pagan notions.

The third class, composed of Indians who, without violence to the term may be called civilized, is most numerous. All of them have been greatly assisted in attaining to this condition by the direct and long-continued religious teachings and influences of missionaries. They need some form of civil government, and the inauguration of a process through which they may cease to be Indians by becoming American citizens. The great lack of a majority of this class of Indians at the present time is a qualified citizenship, and yet most of them hesitate to take any steps which propose to lead them out of the tribal condition. Pride of nationality, dread of competition with the enterprise of white men, and fear of loss of property by taxation or suit for debt cause this hesitation among the mass of the less educated, while the more forehanded and better educated among them being generally the government *de facto*, and thus intrusted with funds and power, are in no haste for a change. Both classes appeal most strenuously to the letter of their treaty, which requires the United States to treat them as sovereignties forever; and the question will sooner or later arrive at this point, as in the case of cash annuities, whether the Government will hold itself bound forever by the literal terms of its bargain with its wards, to the palpable damage of both contracting parties.

Of the roamers, numbering about 14,000, little can be said, except that they are generally as harmless as vagrants and vagabonds can be in a civilized country; they are found in all stages of degradation, produced by licentiousness, intemperance, idleness, and poverty, without land, unwilling to leave their haunts for a homestead upon a reservation, and scarcely in any way related to or recognized by the Government, they drag out a miserable life. Themselves corrupted, and the source of corruption, they seem to serve, by their continued existence, but a single useful purpose, that of affording a living illustration of the tendency and effect of barbarism allowed to expend itself uncured.

Of the Black Hills region the Commissioner says: The exaggerated accounts of rich mines and agricultural lands given in the dispatches of the commander and explorer and correspondents of the expedition, intensified the eagerness of the people all along the border to take possession of this country. Notwithstanding the subsequent correction of these exaggerations by statements on reliable information that no indications of mineral wealth were found, and that the lands were undesirable for white settlements, together with the strict prohibition of the War Department of any intrusion into the Territory, exploring and mining expeditions have been fitted out at Yankton, Bismarck, and other points, and have started to the Black Hills. Some have been driven back by the Indians with loss of life and property, and others are supposed to be on their way. It is not believed, however, that any serious complication will arise from this source. If neither the military nor Indians should be able to guard their country, the explorers themselves will probably soon become satisfied of its undesirableness to them, and will voluntarily relinquish their projects for mining or settlement. It is not improbable, however, that legislation will be sought meanwhile, procuring the opening of this country to settlement. Such a course cannot be too strongly deprecated, and should be opposed in every form. Scarcely a greater evil could come to the Sioux people than the disturbance and demoralization incident to an attempt to dispossess them of their country.

Twenty barrels entered as "salt meat" and "Australian beef" were seized at Portsmouth, England, and in each barrel was found the corpse of a full grown negro. They reached England from the United States and were intended for dissection in London; but who sent them, and where did the sender get them?

UNITED STATES PENSIONS.

Pension Roll of the Army and Navy of the War of 1812.

Gen. J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions of the United States, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. During the year, 5,758 new applications for army invalid pensions were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $39,332.50; the pensions of 8,063 pensioners of this class were increased at an aggregate annual rate of $416,257.50; the losses to this roll from death and other causes were 3,105, whose pensions, with the amount of reduction of the rates of other invalid pensions, aggregated $377,452.55 annually.

THE ARMY PENSION ROLL.

On the 30th of June, 1874, there were 102,457 army invalid pensioners on the roll. The aggregate annual pay of this class was $10,058,377.54. The increase in the number of this class was 2,653, and the aggregate increase of pensions was $431,137.45. During the year, 3,051 new pensions for army widows and dependent relatives were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $416,433, and the pensions of 12,932 pensioners of this class were increased at an aggregate annual rate of $408,-111.22. There were stricken from the roll of this class of pensioners, 7,623 names, whose pensions aggregated $1,-250,113.05. On the 30th of June, 1874, there were on the roll of army widows and dependent relatives, 107,516 names, at an aggregate annual rate of $13,537,-195.56, the decrease for the year being 4,572 names, and the decrease of pensions of this class being $424,568.03.

THE NAVY PENSION ROLL.

On the 30th of June there were 1,-551 navy invalid pensioners, at an aggregate annual rate of $169,492, an increase in the year of 121 in the number of pensioners, and $18,954 25 in the annual rate of pensions of this class. On the 30th of June there were 1,785 pensioners on the navy roll of widows and dependent relatives, at a total rate of $287,534, an increase for the year of 15 in the number of names, and $6,984 in the rate of pensions.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The names of 571 new pensioners were added to the roll of survivors of the war of 1812, and 1,217 of this class were lost by death, leaving on the 30th of June, 17,620 pensioners of this class at a total annual rate of $1,691,520—a decrease for the year of 646 in the number of pensioners, and $62,016 in the rate of pensions of this class. The names of 813 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 were added to the roll, and 554 were lost by death during that period, leaving on the 30th of June, 5,312 pensioners of this class—an increase for the year of 259 in the number of pensioners, and $24,864 in the rate of pensions.

WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The total number of pensioners of all classes on the 30th of June, 1874, was 236,241, a decrease of 2,170 during the year; the aggregate annual rate of pensions of all classes on June 30th was $26,254,071.10, a decrease from the preceding year of $5,645.13. The roll contains the names of 410 widows of soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Certain specific increases allowed to invalid pensioners, by laws passed at the last session of Congress, and the steady increase in the number on the invalid pension roll will, probably, bring the disbursements to invalids for the present fiscal year up to those of last year; but in the payments to widows, minors, &c., a reduction may reasonably be expected.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS AND CLAIMS.

During the year, 234 claims for bounty land warrants were allowed, the warrants calling for 35,640 acres of land. The number of applications for bounty lands received during the year were 529. There are now upon the suspended files of the office nearly 100,000 applications for bounty lands. Of this number 350 cases were prosecuted during the year. The existence of suspended claims is a temptation to unscrupulous agents to fabricate testimony, with a view of obtaining the allowance of claims not admissible upon existing known evidence. The last act of Congress granting bounty lands has been in force for twenty years, a sufficient time for all those who are entitled to its benefits to avail themselves of its provisions. It would, therefore, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be consistent with justice, and for the interest of the Government, that a limit should be put by Congress to the period during which the various acts granting bounty lands shall continue in force.

A Run of Bad Luck.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "There are men on the street with whom everything turns to gold that they touch. There are other men who are shrewd, talented, industrious, sober, and never get ahead in anything. We have an illustration of this bad luck in one of the heaviest wool dealers in New York. He began life cautiously, worked his way up, and amassed a fortune. Three years ago he made his will. He had $600,000 to distribute. Had he died then or gone out of business, he would have been a rich man. Everything went against him. Everybody that failed affected him. Loss followed loss. Wave after wave struck his craft. His losses were fearful and continuous. His partner he took into the store as a boy. When his property had reached $500,000 he would have gone out of business, but he wanted to give the youth a start. The young man repaid his consideration and thoughtfulness by defrauding him on the right and on the left. Finding himself the victim of circumstances that he could not control, he succumbed and passed away suddenly, leaving only a wreck behind."

An Agent's Revenge.

Many years ago William Bishop, of New Haven, was induced, by the prospect of "great and sudden riches," to take the agency of a huge fly-trap, introduced for meat markets—warranted to run twenty-four hours, and to "hive" all the flies in the neighborhood. Accordingly he obtained the consent of a butcher that the machine should be placed in proper condition in the market, and who was to conclude the next morning whether he would invest. Bishop calculated there was about "three pecks of flies in the trap" when he appeared, and was considerably taken aback by the jocose remark of the butcher, that, as he was out of flies, he did not believe he had any use for the machine. Bishop stood aghast at the man's impudence, but soon recovering his native wit, replied, "Well, I'm disappointed, but darned if I'm mean. I won't steal your flies;" and, opening the door of the trap (to the dismay of the butcher), released its millions, to settle on his meats.

William did not linger very long to learn the precise nature of the man's remarks, as he was "in a hurry to reach the cars."

Watching One's Self.

"When I was a boy," said an old man, "we had a schoolmaster who had an odd way of catching the idle boys. One day he called out to us, 'Boys, I must have closer attention to your books. The first one that sees another idle I want you to inform me and I will attend to the case.'

"'Ah!' thought I to myself, 'there is Joe Simmons that I don't like. I'll watch him, and if I see him look off his book, I'll tell.' It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book, and immediately I informed the master.

"'Indeed!' said he, 'how did you know he was idle?'

"'I saw him,' said I.

"'You did? And were your eyes on your book when you saw him?'

"'I was caught, and I never watched for idle boys again."

If we are sufficiently watchful over our own conduct, we shall have no time to find fault with the conduct of others. Time is short, and if your cross be heavy, remember you have not far to carry it.

A CITY OF A DAY.

A California City which grew up and then Vanished.

A writer in the *Overland Monthly* says of Meadow lake, which is called the Californian Pompeii:

In two months, May and June, 1856, over 4,000 people tarried! Every sleeping place was full even to overflowing. Twenty, thirty, forty persons were sometimes crowded together in a vile room, appropriately called a "corral." Men who happened to be belated walked the streets all night, or lay on benches if they were able to resist a low temperature; in the morning paid $1 for a biscuit, a cup of muddy coffee, and a leathery mustang steak; then perhaps slept an hour or two on the sunny side of a house. For a lot sixty by eighty feet on any of the principal streets, $1,500 to $2,500 was asked, and not unfrequently paid in gold coin. A small structure on C street, eighteen by twenty-four feet, rented for $200 a month. The possessor of a few corner lots counted himself a millionaire, and condescendingly hobnobbed with the San Franciscan who owned only a few blocks of brick buildings within a stone's throw of the bank of California. Four saw mills had been running at the top of their capacity all the spring, and as soon as the weather permitted, some 400 or 500 buildings were knocked together with amazing rapidity, making about 650 in all the city. A thin shell of boards, with "rustic" outside, paper inside, and a ceiling of "white domestic"—it is astonishing how little it takes to make a comfortable house in California.

But it is more astonishing how great and complete was the infatuation of the people. A young acquaintance of mine who was there explained thus: "I never should have gone into the thing if I had not seen the oldest and best merchants in the State of Nevada—men in whose judgment I had perfect confidence, who had often been at the forefront of excitement like this, and who ought to have been able to judge whether the town had any substance to it or not—going in up to their ears, investing for all they were worth. When I saw such men putting all their capital to the touch, I thought it was safe enough for me to follow."

In June, 1866, a stock board of thirty-nine members was established! In view of the fact that there was not a solitary mine which had yet a mere substantial existence than the name engrossed on the recorder's book—not even a ledge sunk upon, and its proportions developed—this transaction was as refreshing to men's heated brows as a Sierra breeze. Day after day, with countenances as solemn and as placid as a ham of bacon, these valuable members of society assembled together, and the secretary sonorously called "U. S. Grant," "Comet," "Confidence," "Mohawk and Montreal," "Enterprise," and the rest of the long list, and not a soul responded. Except for the pompous braying of that official, there reigned the silence of the grave. Like Cicero's priests of Rome, when they were behind the curtain, they looked in one another's faces and laughed. This stock board was the laughing stock—which was the only actual stock dealt in—of the whole district. It was regarded by everybody in Meadow Lake as a very broad and attenuated farce. A few sober and sensible men of the town regretted these proceedings of unmitigated futurity, for they knew well, what the others could hardly have been ignorant of, that they would bring the new district into contempt, and confirm even greenhorns in the belief that the whole matter was intended for a swindle. It is difficult to explain or understand this thing, except as a piece of that reckless gaiety and bravado with which Californians seek to smooth over a rough place and escape from a bad situation. For even thus early it is highly probable that there had begun to dawn on many souls a great and bright light, and that they were beginning already to meditate on the sweet uses of adversity. For a graceful and masterly retreat from an "almighty sell," commend me of all men to a Californian.

Suffering in Nebraska.

Col. N. A. M. Dudley, U. S. A., has, at the instance of General Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, made a careful inspection of those counties in Nebraska that were visited by grasshoppers. He has just submitted an elaborate report which contains by all odds the best statement of facts in regard to the scourge that has been made. Colonel Dudley rode from house to house, accompanied by couriers, and acquired his information personally and at first hands. In Red Willow county he found many houses abandoned, and the settlers who remained had only ten or fifteen days' provisions on hand. They informed Colonel Dudley also that they did not know where a further supply could be obtained. The grasshoppers have left their fields bare, the buffalo have gone to distant pastures about the headwaters of the Republican, far beyond the reach of these poor people, and their domestic animals are reduced to mere skeletons. A thorough canvass showed that there are 544 persons in Red Willow county who must have help within ten days. In Furnas county, substantially the same deplorable state of affairs was found. Many settlers had left, but others could not get away. The settlers on the Sappa and the Be ver were brought together by couriers to meet Colonel Dudley at Arapahoe. There are 9,300 people in Furnas county. One-fifth will require aid in thirty days, and the number will be increased, so that full three-fourths will have to be supported before spring. Many instances of actual present suffering are mentioned. Harlan county has many suffering families already. Meetings held in the interests of relief were attended by men whose wives and children were "absolutely without food." Colonel Dudley gives the facts in a precise manner, by precincts, and they all bear the same complexion. The same is true of Gosper county. The following is quoted from Colonel Dudley's report:

"Great suffering exists in all five of these extensive frontier counties to a fearful extent. The settlers are, in most instances, scattered over a large extent of country, a large portion of them living far up numerous streams flowing into the Republican. If the winter should be as severe as that of 1870-71, and deep snows fall, beyond a doubt hundreds will starve."

The Darfur Country.

Darfur, the country which, according to a dispatch from Constantinople, was conquered by the Egyptians, is in Central Africa, between 11 deg. and 16 deg. north latitude and 26 deg. and 30 deg. east longitude. It lies between Bornou and Abyssinia, almost due south from Egypt, and west of Sennaer, whence it is separated by Kordofan. Standing, however, like an oasis, amid the Great Sahara Desert, Darfur is situated at a great distance from all the above-named territories. The country is of the most dreary character, without rivers, lakes, or much cultivable land, with a few mountains rising from its sandy plains. The principal town is Cobbe, which is two miles in length, and has about 6,000 inhabitants. The people of Darfur, who number about one million, are a mixture of Arabs and negroes, and are largely Mahommedans. The sultan, who has been slain, had almost absolute power, but was in some degree amenable to the ecclesiastics. His authority was delegated in the provinces to governors, called meleks.

AN ARGUMENT.—John Henry's father-in-law, aged eighty-five, took it into his head to get his life insured. "But, sir, you are too old for us to take the risk," said the agent. "Why so?" queried the old man. "Because speedy death is too sure a thing." "Well, I've been looking at your tables" said the father-in-law, "and I find there ain't one man dies at my age to a hundred that die younger." The insurance agent couldn't see it, but John Henry says it's good logic, and he'll "back the old man for fifty years yet."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The investigation by the grand jury of New York city into the McKenna homicide has resulted in the indictment of Coroner Croker for murder in the first degree. Coroner Croker has been committed to the Tombs. McKenna was killed on election day in a disturbance.....An explosion of the boiler of the tug Lilly took place in New York harbor, and five persons were killed.....The Icelanders in the United States like Alaska, and the commissioners will recommend their countrymen to locate there.....A letter from Hon. Mr. Disraeli announces that the English government has resolved to equip and send out another Polar expedition.....The Boston national banks, in their last statement, show their capital to be $50,050,000.....The United States army department has ordered clothing to be distributed among the Nebraska sufferers by the grasshopper plague.....The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse lately celebrated their one hundredth anniversary, they having been organized in 1774....Of 234 deaths in New York, 130 were from diphtheria. This dreadful scourge is almost epidemic in the city..... The total vote in New York State at the last election was 794,202. Tilden's majority over Dix is, by the official vote, 50,402—over Dix and Clark, 38,612.

In Greenport, L. I., Mrs Jones put two young children in a cradle with a pet cat, near the fireplace, and went about her work. On returning she saw the cradle had been overturned. One of the children was burned to a crisp, and the other was dead of suffocation in the hot embers.....The divers, on examining the wreck of the Empire at New Orleans, saw wedged in the freight on deck the bodies of some ten or twelve deck hands. The divers were unable to gain admission into the state rooms on account of obstructions by freight. It is believed that the loss of life will reach between thirty and forty.....By an explosion at the gas works at Mount Sterling, Ky., two white men and one negro were killed. The bodies were so burnt as to be hardly recognizable. One or two other employees escaped. Two buildings connected with the works were destroyed.....Mrs. West, forty years of age, the wife of a well-to-do miller in Elmira, committed suicide by attaching a heavy stone to her person and then jumping into a cistern full of water.....The official returns of the Arizona election show that C. C. Bean was elected Delegate to Congress over Stevens, who was supposed to be elected. They both ran as Republicans. Great excitement exists in consequence of the discovery, and the election is to be contested.....Near Cuminsville, Ohio, the officers of the American Express Company found in a stump, wrapped in a cloth and covered with leaves, $16.090, making with that recovered before from the same place $37,000. Eight or nine thousand dollars remain to be found or accounted for. Of this sum it is supposed $1,200 or $1,500 were divided among the thieves, and $1,500 to $2,000 burned by Mrs. Hackney, wife of one of the robbers. This leaves about $5,000 which may yet be accounted for or recovered.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States shows the following results: The aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of duty upon the capital, circulation and deposits of national banks and collections made by contract under the act of May 8, 1872, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, were $102,644,746.98, exceeding his estimate by $2,644,746.98. The report shows the total production of spirits during the fiscal year from mater als other than fruit was 68,-805,374 gallons. Total production from fruit, 766,688 gallons. Aggregate productions from all sources, 69,572,062 taxable gallons. During the last fiscal year 2,880 fruit distilleries were registered and 2,841 operated; and 709 distilleries, other than fruit, were registered and 665 operated. The receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors were $9,304,679; the number of brewers engaged, 2,524. The total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, in all their forms, were $33,242,875.62, showing, as compared with the previous fiscal year, a decrease of $1,143,427.47. The number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, was 1,866,697,-498, being in excess of the number on which taxes were collected the previous fiscal year by 79,662,852. The following show the receipts from all sources other than spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors for 1874: Bank deposits, savings banks capital, bank circulation, $3,387,100; adhesive stamps, $6,136,844; penalties, $364,216; articles and occupations formerly taxed but now exempt, $764,880. The total receipts from stamps on bank checks, etc., perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, matches, etc., being the remnants of what were known under the revenue laws originally as documentary and proprietary stamps, were for the last fiscal year $6,136,844.

Bishop William H. Dame, the colonel in command at the Mountain Meadow massacre, was arrested at Parowan, Utah, for murder in that affair. Dispatches say that his arrest will implicate many officers of high standing in the Mormon church.....Joseph Griffin, bookseller to Bowdoin College, and the oldest printer in Maine, died at Brunswick.....It is rumored that King Koffee, of Ashantee, has been deposed, and his nephew installed in his place.....Sixty members of the Cammoristi have been arrested in Naples.....The object of the English Catholic bishops' visit to Rome is to ask from the Pope permission to pursue an independent course in case the British government should seek to restrict their liberty of action.....The Presidential election in Nicaragua has engendered much ill-feeling, and serious troubles are threatened.....An Arabic paper says a force of Egyptians has captured Darfour, Africa, and killed the Sultan.....There was an alarming explosion in a chemical factory in St. Denis, France. The building was destroyed, and the railway station near it was badly damaged. Three persons were killed and fifteen injured. Half the windows in the town were broken.....A boat belonging to H. M. S. Aurora was run down in the Clyde, and seventeen men were drowned. .....Dykeman was found guilty of murder in the second degree at Herkimer, N. Y., and was sentenced to State prison for life. He denied his guilt to the last.

In the case of the libel suit brought by Henry C. Bowen against Demas Barnes, of the Brooklyn *Argus*, the jury found a verdict of "not guilty." The court and the jury declared the vindication of the character of the late Mrs. Bowen against the charges made, as full, entire and complete.....The estate of the late Col. James Fisk, Jr., who was believed to be immensely wealthy, is sufficient to meet all demands provided there is no judgment in in favor of the brokers who have sued it, and there is no probability that the cases will ever be carried to judgment.....Isaac Butts, a wealthy and prominent citizen, and for many years editor of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, died after a painful illness..... A terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Warren Vale, near Rawmarsh, West Riding of Yorkshire, England. The total number of killed by the explosion is twenty-four. Ten men were rescued more or less injured..... Shade Westmoreland, *alias* Shade Wood, was hanged at Chattanooga, in the presence of 5,000 persons, for the murder of William Emberling, in May of 1871. Westmoreland confessed the murder, but said that false swearing had placed him in his present condition, and expressed a hope of meeting those who had sworn his life away in the better world. The rope was cut at 1:25 P. M., and in ten minutes Wood was pronounced dead. In fifteen minutes he was cut down, and his remains interred in the city cemetery.

The steamer Cuba, from Vera Cruz, brings news of an earthquake at that place. Two shocks, lasting ten seconds, were felt along the entire Mexican coast. Several houses were destroyed, and great consternation prevailed, but no lives were lost.....D. H. Williams, late cashier of the Conneantville Bank, and recently convicted in the United States District Court in Pittsburgh of embezzlement, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.....The number of destitute in the State of Kansas by the grasshopper plague is 25,000, but many are located in the older counties, where crops, with the exception of corn, were a fair average, and the more fortunate citizens are able and willing to help their destitute neighbors, but in eight counties the destitution is very general, and almost the whole population will need more or less assistance. At least 15,000 persons must be assisted during the winter, and until another crop is grown.....A Spanish gunboat, with 300 lives, is supposed to have been lost at sea. .....The wages of the mechanics in the New York Central railroad shops have been reduced ten per cent.....A heavy gale prevailed on the Mediterranean, and several large vessels went ashore on the Calabrian coast. One American vessel, whose name is unknown, is a total wreck, and all on board have been lost except three.....A fire in Syracuse, N. Y., destroyed property to the amount of $130,000, the insurance amounting to $80,000.

Something of a Scare.

A Mississippi paper relates that, when the result of the local election in Corinth, that State, was made known, the victorious party were almost wild with joy over their victory; bonfires were lighted in the streets, and the boom of cannon made the hills reverberate for miles around. When the revelry was at its height, the west bound train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad approached, and the glare from bonfires and sound of the guns inspired all on the train with the idea that a terrible fight and conflagration were progressing. The train was slackened to a snail pace, while the conductor with his lantern walked on ahead, and when the cars reached the depot it was found that every passenger who had the temerity to approach the town, had sprawled himself upon the floor of the cars, in the hope of escaping the bullets and grapeshot of the supposed belligerents.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria has been so prevalent during the past year as to be the cause of serious solicitude among parents. Prevention is better than cure; and like many other depressing diseases, diphtheria is chiefly caused by want of pure air, proper nourishment, and cleanliness. It is very contagious, and when once it enters a family it is thus propagated. While it has not been in this or in other cities confined to any special class or locality, the majority of victims have been children, occupants of confined tenement-houses, and attendants of public schools. Physicians consider the best safeguards against this disease to be good food, frequent bathing, pure air, judicious exercise, and the avoidance of all overwork or whatever tends to depress the tone of the system.

EVERY READER of this paper can receive, *free*, a copy of the best *Agricultural* and *Family* newspaper in this country by addressing *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, 78 Duane street, N. Y.—*Com.*

A Providential Man.

This title now justly belongs to a physician who has added to the list of medicines a new remedy, which appears to include all that is most valuable in the old pharmacopœia, and not to include any of the drawbacks with which the so-called specifics of the faculty are chargeable. The providential man is Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, whose Vinegar Bitters have achieved, in the short space of two years, a degree of popularity never before attained by any advertised preparation in this country. We have too much confidence in the shrewdness of the American people to suppose that this sudden and surprising celebrity is the outgrowth of a delusion. Indeed, we have reason to know that it is founded on innumerable and well authenticated cures of almost all the bodily ills that flesh is heir to. Not the least among the merits of the famous tonic and restorative is its entire freedom from alcohol, as well as from all mineral drugs. It is composed exclusively of rare vegetable extracts.—*Com.*

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA. — A Boys' and Girls' Magazine of Entertaining Stories, Travels, Music, Games, Puzzles, and other useful and attractive features. Yearly, $1.00, with a desirable premium; single copies 10 cents. Mailed free. Do not fail to send for a specimen copy. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 17 East 14th St., New York.—[Com.

Cures All Kinds of Catarrh.

So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proven, as a constitutional treatment for Catarrh, when coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, applied locally by the use of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back cavities of the head), that the proprietor of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. The two medicines, with instrument, for $2 by druggists.

A SPECIMEN OUT OF THOUSANDS.

CORTLAND, Ill., April 28, 1873.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I make this statement to you that after taking medicine for twenty years for the Catarrh, I tried your Catarrh Remedy and effected a cure, so that it has not troubled me for two years.

S. WHEELER.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who copy Dr. Pierce's original style of advertising, by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they cannot cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to write an original advertisement are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in medicine.—[Com.

Rev. E. H. Hopkins, of Jackson Centre, Shelby Co., O., says: "My wife had the consumption for ten years, and had been confined to her bed for some time. I heard of Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pino Tree Tar Cordial, and after using four bottles she was able to do the work for her family."—[Com.

If you have been wearing paper collars and have not yet tried the Elmwood, we would advise you to do so at once. They fit splendidly. All the edges are folded, so they will not turn out, and the collars will not soil as easily as others.—[Com.

Investment with Positive Return.

No financial securities yet offered in the market have become so readily and generally popular as the first mortgage premium bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York, and there exists many patent reasons for this marked preference. In the first place the bonds are placed at the attainable price of $20 each, and the return of the principal is assured beyond contingency; further, the holder of each bond participates in every drawing, premium or redemption, to be conducted—principal and interest. The premiums range as high as $100,000 for a single bond. The next Premium Drawing will be held on the 7th of December next, at Steinway Hall, New York. The character of the gentlemen who have the management of this great enterprise in hand, is of itself ample assurance that the plan will be carried through to successful consummation, and that the interests of the bondholders will be most faithfully guarded.

By addressing Morgenthau, Bruno & Co., the Financial Agents, at No. 23 Park Row, N. Y., circulars giving full explanation may be obtained.—*Com*

A protruding toe is not a pretty sight, and is never seen where children wear Silver Tipped shoes. They will save half your shoe bills. For sale by all dealers.—[Com.

The Prettiest Woman in New York,

Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, disgrined at her red, freckled face. She was led into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks